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Table with exchange rates for various currencies including USD, EUR, GBP, etc.

Defense Minister In Manila Resigns; Ramos Nominated

By Seth Mydans. Manila — President Corason C. Aquino accepted the resignation Thursday of Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ilo...



Israeli soldiers breaking open stores Thursday that were closed in a strike by Arab shopkeepers in the West Bank town of Ramallah.

Israelis Ease Grip On Gaza

Unrest Subsides And Curfews Are Partly Relaxed. JERUSALEM — Israel eased curfews on the Gaza Strip Thursday as Palestinian unrest in the occupied territories subsided...

Mubarak Urges 6-Month Palestinian-Israeli Truce

By Jim Hoagland. CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt called Thursday for a six-month truce between Israel and the Palestinians...

Klosk

Reagan to Go To NATO Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan is to go to Brussels in March for a summit meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders...

Nobel Winners Decide To Set Up Crisis Group

By James M. Markham. PARIS — At the end of four days of deliberations, an unusual gathering of 76 Nobel prize winners decided Thursday to hold another meeting in two years...



Traders on the Paris Bourse taking orders Thursday as concern over the U.S. trade deficit pushed European stocks down. The Paris market fell 2.28 percent...

Airbus Seeks To Establish Plant in U.S.

CHICAGO — Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that claimed nearly 25 percent of the world market for new jetliners in 1986, wants to set up an assembly line in the United States...

War Beyond Apartheid

Violent Black-Against-Black Conflict Has Major Implications for Whites

By John F. Burns. PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — High in the hillside cemetery of Simonsburg, his name on a rough-hewn cross, lies the freshly dug grave of Aron Mabuba...

New York Exchange Weighs Fixed Price Limits

By James Sterngold. NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange will consider a proposal to halt trading temporarily in individual stocks if their prices rise or fall by a certain amount...

Lawson Softens Demand on U.S. Rates

By Reginald Dale. LONDON — The dollar is still "fundamentally undervalued," but there is no immediate need for an increase in U.S. interest rates to make the currency more attractive...

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French-German Defense Council: 2 Sides Move a Step Closer

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — West Germany and France on Friday will set up a Council on Defense and Security for regular consultations on their growing military cooperation, French officials said Thursday.

Both countries' presidents, prime ministers, foreign ministers and defense ministers will sit on the council, which will have a small permanent secretariat, they said.

The council will give a new political focus to the web of strategic contacts between the two nations as France moves closer to a military guarantee for West Germany.

French-German military cooperation has become one of the most important Western military activities — at least politically — outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

French-German cooperation is touted as an embryo of a stronger, wider European defense, which might gradually assume tasks now handled by the United States through NATO.

But a flurry of French-German military developments, although highly publicized, appears so far to add little significant weight to Europe's ability to defend itself.

Individual concerns are driving the relationship. France apparently sees the military tie as a way to prevent West Germans from being intimidated by Soviet military pressure or seduced by Soviet political and economic blandishments. France, with its commitment to nuclear arms, skepticism about arms control and domestic unity in support of a strong military, seeks to reassure West Germany.

West Germans seem to view the council mainly as an asset for Ostpolitik, their strategy of pursuing European security by improving relations with the Soviet Union.

French-German cooperation improves the bargaining position of the Bonn government.

France, on the other hand, appears to be being exposed to West German political divisions over Soviet policy and nuclear weapons.

Clearing the way for nuclear consultations, French leaders have explicitly stated that they would not let their nuclear weapons fall on German soil. The French take the phrase to mean West Germany, but West Germans contend that the guarantee should include East Germany, where the bulk of Warsaw Pact forces are concentrated.

The Council on Defense and Security, by focusing the two nations' bureaucracies, will enable the two countries' leaders to thrash out the competing policies they espouse.

Prime Minister Helmut Kohl of West Germany, a Christian Democrat, insists on the absolute primacy of Western ties, saying recently that "freedom comes before unity" to convey his skepticism about Soviet hints of removing barriers between East and West Germany.

Mr. Kohl is often less persuasive than his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats and a champion of the Ostpolitik credo that Moscow can be softened by unlimited Western supplies of trade and credit.

President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, led France closer to NATO as part of a

tough anti-Soviet policy, but he has recently moved closer to Mr. Genscher's tactics of playing down the nuclear role in West German security. Mr. Mitterrand has not echoed Mr. Genscher's call for generous Western economic cooperation to accommodate the Soviet Union.

Many U.S. and European officials say they see France's stance as the best remaining opportunity to temper the most extreme versions of Ostpolitik because of West Germany's commitment to the European Community.

West Germany's attachment to Europe and France has become more solid, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond of France said, because "we have stopped posing the stupid old challenge of saying that Bonn must choose between Paris and Washington."

To cement the security relationship, France and West Germany have started merging their armies, symbolically at least. France has created a 15,000-man Rapid Action Force that could swiftly put French troops into the front lines if West Germany were invaded.

France and West Germany are setting up a joint brigade comprising soldiers from both nations. Weapons industries in the two nations are collaborating to build a new military helicopter.

But in military terms, the initiatives

seem to add up to little. The Rapid Action Force, of which only an air-mobility brigade would go to West Germany, is acknowledged to be still too lightly equipped to face Warsaw Pact forces.

The brigade is no model for combined forces, for the West German troops are drawn from low-level reserve forces, known as territorial units, because troops from West Germany's regular army cannot serve outside NATO command.

The helicopter program is proving a costly venture in re-inventing technology that could be bought off the shelf.

Neither nation has increased its military spending, and French-German military cooperation seems bound to remain largely symbolic as long as West Germany is locked into NATO while France stays outside NATO's military arrangements.

Lothar Ruhl, the West German deputy defense minister, said at a recent meeting in Paris that his country had "no interest in any changes" in West Germany's position in NATO.

Although not dismissing France's quest for new European military concepts, Mr. Ruhl and other German officials say that they want most to see a French contingent, perhaps part of the Rapid Action Force, in NATO's front lines as a guarantee that France would help defend West German territory and not waver.

WORLD BRIEFS

Europeans Weigh Joint Effort in Gulf

LONDON (Reuters) — The defense ministers of Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands met Thursday for talks that Dutch officials had said would focus on the deployment of a joint minesweeping force in the Gulf. The British Defense Ministry declined to give details of the meeting, but Wim van Eekelen of the Netherlands, George Younger of Britain and Francois-Xavier de Donnea of Belgium, but it said that the Gulf was the focus of a joint Dutch desire for a joint Gulf force. A meeting was called to discuss a Dutch desire for a joint Gulf force. According to two British newspapers, the three countries plan to halve their Gulf minesweeping forces and form an integrated unit with one commander. In Rome, meanwhile, Defense Minister Valerio Zanone said he would raise new finances for the Italian naval force in the Gulf after a parliamentary walkout scuttled a second attempt to provide the funds.

Ethiopia Rebels Attack Relief Convoy

NAIROBI (AP) — Rebels attacked a 17-truck commercial convoy in northern Ethiopia and burned 170 tons of relief food being sent to drought victims, relief and diplomatic officials said Thursday. They said the ambush last Friday occurred 15 miles (24 kilometers) west of the Red Sea port of Massawa. The convoy was headed for Asmara, administrative capital of Eritrea, which is among the provinces hardest hit by a drought.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front took responsibility for the attack but said the vehicles were part of a military convoy carrying military supplies. A Western official in Addis Ababa said he did not believe that the rebels knew the commercial convoy was carrying relief food.

Britain Joins Ship Project of Allies

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain said Thursday that it would join a multinational project to develop a naval frigate for the 1990s, but it warned Western allies that it would withdraw if deadlines were not met. The defense minister, George Younger, ended months of indecision when he said London would sign an agreement on the NFR-90 project, which plans to provide about 50 ships for NATO navies. The United States, West Germany, Spain, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands signed in October, and France is expected to agree soon.

The British Defense Ministry, under pressure from the Pentagon for a swift decision, had delayed a response because it said it feared that no suitable air-defense systems were being developed for the ships. Mr. Younger said Britain would take part in the first development stage in the £8 billion (\$14.4 billion) project but would withdraw if there was no agreement on the design of the hull or on air defenses within a year.

China Frees 59 Held in Tibet Protests

BEIJING (UPI) — The Chinese police in Tibet released 59 persons Thursday who were held for nearly four months after anti-Chinese riots in the Himalayan region, the Xinhua press agency said. More than 40 others remained in custody.

The agency said most of those released had "shown repentance," but it did not explain why the others in detention were not released. The demonstrators were freed at the request of the Panchen Lama, the agency said. The Panchen Lama, one of the region's most important spiritual leaders, is visiting Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

Diplomats in Beijing suggested that the decision to free the protesters indicated that China was seeking to calm continuing anti-Chinese sentiment among Tibetans. At least six persons died and many others were wounded in three violent protests for Tibetan independence in Lhasa last fall. Witnesses said most of the casualties were caused by police gunfire.

2 Bangladesh Ministers Quit Posts

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Two cabinet ministers in a dispute with President Hussain Mohammed Ershad over upcoming national elections resigned Thursday as a two-day, anti-government general strike came to an end.

Aides said Health Minister Salahuddin Kadir Chowdhury and Information Minister Anwar Zaid quit, saying they would not run in parliamentary elections scheduled for March 3. Mr. Chowdhury, in a letter to General Ershad, said the election "would neither strengthen nor would it help the nation in overcoming the present political impasse." Opposition parties say they will boycott the elections unless the general steps down.

A strike, meanwhile, by groups opposed to General Ershad ended Thursday. Hundreds of homemade bombs exploded in Dhaka, and election offices and vehicles were burned. No serious injuries were reported, the police said, but businesses, banks and factories were closed in the capital and other main towns.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Britain will modernize its air-traffic control system by 1990 to improve air safety after several near collisions in British airspace. The Civil Aviation Authority said Thursday that a £22 million (\$39 million) computer had been ordered as part of a £200 million, five-year program to improve the system.

Ottawa International Airport halted flights Thursday after a caller to a local radio station said a bomb would explode at the airport, an airport spokesman said. The caller said he represented the Armed Forces Revolutionary Army, the spokesman said.

Air traffic controllers in Brussels disrupted flights Thursday with a third day of intermittent wildcat strikes for better working conditions, airport officials said.

Iraq and Syria are to re-establish air links between their capitals, ending a seven-year break, the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad reported Thursday. The paper said the head of Iraqi Airways would visit Damascus in the next two weeks to prepare for the flights.

The Belgian national airline Sabena began a weekly flight from Brussels to Luanda, Angola, on Jan. 14.

Snow fell steadily Thursday across much of the Swiss Alps, improving the weekend outlook for skiers, the Swiss national tourism office said. Excellent conditions, with an average of 20 to 24 inches (50 to 60 centimeters) of snow, were reported at the highest resorts in the Valais, Graubunden and Ticino cantons.

Italian airport ground staff, airplane cabin crews and air controllers will hold a 24-hour national strike Feb. 19, airline unions announced Thursday. Ground workers also announced regional three-hour strikes for Jan. 29, Feb. 2, Feb. 7, Feb. 10 and Feb. 16.

U.S. Probes Evidence Of Illegal Japan Fishing

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — U.S. officials investigating evidence that foreign trawlers may have been fishing illegally in rich Alaskan waters off the Aleutian Islands in Alaska said Thursday they were studying a videotape, taken last week in the Bering Sea, that apparently shows seven large foreign trawlers fishing 39 miles (63 kilometers) inside the 200-mile territorial limit north of the Aleutians.

State Department officials said Wednesday that four of the vessels in the videotape were registered in Japan. Several officials said U.S. representatives expressed "grave concern" to the Japanese Embassy in Washington last week. A spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said that the matter would be investigated and that any violators would be penalized.

If the incident is confirmed, it would represent the most extensive illegal intrusion into U.S. fishing grounds in the Pacific since the 200-mile limit was put into effect 11 years ago.

The meeting in Anchorage, Alaska, was the most extensive since 1974, when a similar meeting resulted in a 200-mile limit. A decision on prosecution will be made next week, according to officials with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is charged with such duties.

U.S. Aviation Agency Makes Plea on Pilots

By Laura Parker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, citing concern over the experience of the pilots in the Continental Airlines crash last year at the Denver airport, asked the airlines Thursday to avoid assigning inexperienced pilots to the same flight.

The agency also announced that it was tightening rules regarding aircraft maintenance, and it made public statistics that showed a huge jump in the number of near-collisions last year.

In an advisory to the airlines, the agency recommended that captains make all takeoffs and landings in bad weather when teamed with a co-pilot with less than 100 hours experience in that aircraft type.

The two pilots of Continental Flight 1713, which crashed Nov. 15 while taking off in a snowstorm, had relatively little flying time in the DC9-10 model despite their overall experience. The co-pilot, Lee Bruecher, who was making his second flight as a DC9 co-pilot, was flying the plane at the time it flipped onto its back, killing 28 of the 82 people on board.

"We're not pre-judging with respect to the Denver tragedy," said the head of the aviation agency, Allan McArthur, adding that there was no indication the experience levels of the pilots had anything to do with the crash.

The move marks the first time the agency has tried to place a value on pilot experience as a means of measuring safety, and it came midway through the agency's first review of pilot qualification standards in 30 years.

"We're not suggesting an inexperienced pilot is not qualified," Mr. McArthur said. He said experience added "familiarity, confidence and proficiency" to the pilot's repertoire. "It's not that you don't have this, you increase this," he said.

Throughout the industry, pilots who pass the qualifying examinations are considered qualified to fly. Pairing of inexperienced pilots,

particularly at expanding airlines, is an industry-wide practice.

Henry A. Duffy, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, which represents 39,000 airline pilots, said the pilots would rather the aviation agency concentrate its efforts on training programs.

"If they're saying his training isn't adequate to allow him to fly with any of the other pilots on that airline," he said, "then we say the training program is inadequate."

Mr. Duffy praised the aviation agency for pushing the airlines to repair broken equipment on aircraft more promptly. In a letter to airlines, the agency warned that airlines must repair malfunctioning equipment within three days.

Delays in maintenance were brought to light in congressional hearings last fall when pilots for Eastern Air Lines accused their employer of deferring maintenance to such an extent that they said passengers were being placed at risk.



OVAL OFFICE MEETING — President Reagan met Thursday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, and both urged swift Senate ratification of the U.S.-Soviet treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "We sincerely and fervently hope the U.S. Congress will pass the ratification legislation as soon as possible," Mr. Genscher said.

After Revolt, Alfonsín to Purge Officers

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Bolstered by the failure of an army revolt, the government is planning a purge of extremist middle-ranking officers in hopes of securing military support for Argentine democracy.

A government official said that the crisis this week had created an opportunity to carry out these changes because, for the first time in decades, the armed forces as a whole had shown that it was willing to suppress a military uprising and defend democracy.

Officers in army units were led by a cashiered officer, the former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, who led a similar rebellion against the army high command in April. But while senior officers wavered in putting down the revolt last year, they closed ranks this week behind the army chief of staff, General José Dante Carridi.

The official emphasized that President Raúl Alfonsín intended to go beyond simply purging and punishing the more than 70 officers who backed Mr. Rico. The president's objective now, the official said, was to shape a legitimate role within the democratic system for army forces that in the past had assumed the right to interfere in politics.

"The focus has always been on the past, and on that we'll never agree," the official said, referring to the human rights abuses of the former military government and its defeat in the Falklands War against Britain five years ago. "What's essential is that, from now on, we can agree on a stable political system that incorporates the armed forces."

Yet, while local politicians and foreign diplomats say that the four-year-old democracy in Argentina is stronger today than it was a week ago, they acknowledge that it may be some time before the armed forces fully accept subordination to civilian authority.

"You have to remember that the armed forces have not only governed this country for most of the past 50 years, but they have also enjoyed enormous social and economic privileges," a Latin American diplomat said. "So we're talking about an entire process of re-education. They have to be taught to play a different role."

The collapse of the mutinies this week suggests, however, that the most critical dispute between the Alfonsín administration and the armed forces may have lost some of its importance. Their greatest contention is over how to deal with officers responsible for the deaths of about 9,000 people during the so-called "dirty war" against leftist subversion in the late 1970s.

April, Mr. Rico seemed to speak for many middle-ranking officers when he complained that the army high command had done nothing to protect them against charges of human rights abuses for offenses carried during what they considered to be a legitimate war against communist activists.

Furthermore, although nine former junta members had been found guilty and jailed for their role in the "dirty war," a 1986 law creating a deadline for the initiation of new human rights cases resulted in charges against 200 to 450 officers, most of them under the rank of general.

After the rebellion in April, the Congress enacted a law that recognized that junior officers had acted under orders during the "dirty war." The law left only officers above the rank of lieutenant colonel subject to prosecution, eliminating what was perhaps the main source of discontent in the armed forces.

But from the army barracks where he was being held, Mr. Rico continued protesting against the army high command, and specifically against General Carridi.

Describing his campaign as "Operation Dignity," Mr. Rico said that retired and active duty generals should be held accountable for the defeat of Argentina in the Falklands War and were responsible for the armed forces being ostracized after their victory over leftist guerrillas.

As Mr. Rico's oratory escalated toward the end of the year, a confrontation seemed increasingly unavoidable. But in the view of some diplomats, neither Mr. Alfonsín nor General Carridi moved to silence the former officer, apparently because they were unsure of how much support he had in the army.

On Dec. 30, reportedly in defiance of General Carridi, a military judge authorized Mr. Rico to move from a prison to house arrest. A few days later, another judge ordered his return to prison to await court martial. Mr. Rico fled in a carefully planned operation, he began his new rebellion from the 4th Infantry Regiment in the town of Monte Caseros, 450 miles (725 kilometers) north of the capital.

Some civilian officials said the failure of the six other simulta-

neous mutinies had served to identify those sympathetic to Mr. Rico. Yet, other officials said there was still a strong current in the armed forces in favor of what is known here as "legitimation" of the armed forces' role in the "dirty war."

One official also noted that although a handful of far-right civilians moved to support Mr. Rico, the opposition Peronist Party quickly denounced the rebellion as an attempt to undermine democracy.

"In the past there has never been a military coup without civilian participation," the official said. "This time, no important civilian sectors reacted."

Diplomats said that the Peronists, who hope to win the presidential election next year, can be expected to support Mr. Alfonsín's policy toward the armed forces.

"If political power does not design a military policy," Hernán Patino Mayer, a Peronist spokesman, said Wednesday, "the military will design its own policy."

Lenin as Icon: Not Wife's Idea

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet television said Thursday that Lenin's wife objected to the mausoleum where his body rests, and it showed rare film of the Soviet founder's funeral to mark the anniversary of his death.

Documentary film that had not been widely shown in the Soviet Union since 1925 included footage of Stalin and his rivals for power mourning Lenin's death on Jan. 21, 1924.

Lenin's body is still in the mausoleum. Soviet leaders stand atop it to review parades, and Russians stand in line for hours to see the body.

But film makers said the absence of Lenin's wife, Nadezhda Krupskaya, "especially objected" to the idea of the mausoleum. "It seemed to her that a mausoleum opened the way to treating Lenin like an icon," the film said.

ISRAEL: Grip on Gaza Is Eased as Unrest Subsides

(Continued from Page 1)

Leaders of the 650,000 Arab citizens of Israel have voiced support for the Palestinians in the occupied territories and called a solidarity demonstration in Nazareth on Saturday.

The relaxation of curfews came as Israeli employers said the absence of cheap Arab labor was causing serious economic damage and education officials made emergency plans to draft high school students for the citrus harvest.

Palestinians said fatigue, hunger and the need to earn money had combined with curfews and repression to ease the unrest. Relief workers have said the Israeli blockade of the camps has caused hardship and food shortages, and Palestinians said sad people in the camps are going hungry.

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No violent incidents were reported Thursday, but shops in Arab East Jerusalem, Ramallah and Gaza remained closed in a commercial strike called by Palestine Liberation Organization supporters.

Administrators
to Surprise
to Begin
Face Talks

American

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Sandinists In Surprise Bid to Begin Truce Talks

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — A Sandinista delegation that arrived here unexpectedly Wednesday called Thursday for immediate, direct cease-fire talks with Nicaraguan rebel leaders, who rejected the idea and issued a counterproposal for talks next week.

Each side accused the other of duplicity in what was seen as a round of one-upmanship leading up to a vote in the U.S. Congress Feb. 3 and 4 on aid to the rebels.

The Sandinista delegation said it decided to take advantage of a trip here by the Nicaraguan mediator in the truce talks, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, to make a surprise proposal for direct talks with rebel leaders. The group was led by the deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Six directors of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the political alliance of the rebels known as contras, also arrived Wednesday for a meeting with Cardinal Obando to discuss their next step in negotiations.

Mr. Tinoco issued two proposals designed to enhance prospects for a cease-fire.

He proposed establishment of a "special international commission" to ensure that the contras enjoyed full political rights under an amnesty and also said that the Nicaraguan government was willing to allow the contras in agreed cease-fire zones to receive humanitarian aid from other governments, including the United States.

Mr. Tinoco issued two proposals designed to enhance prospects for a cease-fire.



SALVADOR CAMPAIGN — Roberto d'Aubuisson, center, head of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, feting the start of campaigning for elections March 20. Salvadorans will vote for 60 seats in the legislature and 262 mayorships.

Europe Looks for F-16 Home Sicily Seen as Option for U.S. Jets Due to Leave Spain

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — West European governments are working to find a base for the 72 U.S. F-16 warplanes that must leave Spain by 1991, diplomats said Thursday.

The most likely formula for keeping the aircraft in Europe, they said, involved basing them at Comiso in Sicily.

An unconfirmed report from Madrid said West Germany was ready to pay half of the \$500 million that it would cost to modernize installations for the warplanes at a new base in Europe. U.S. law bars the Reagan administration from paying to relocate the aircraft in Europe when they are pulled out of Spain.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman and a senior official in the U.S. Defense Department both denied any knowledge of such a West German offer.

European leaders, one official said, have awakened to the political and military damage liable to follow Spain's insistence on getting rid of the planes.

Officials said the timing of the aircraft's departure, after the U.S.-Soviet treaty on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, would weaken the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Faced with the numerical superiority in conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact, European governments want the U.S. fighters to stay in Europe at least for the years that it will take to reach an outcome in East-West arms control talks to reduce troops in Europe.

In addition, officials say, the Spanish decision could start an unraveling process in the network of U.S. bases and lead to a backlash in U.S. public opinion.

The U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, is scheduled to visit Italy on Feb. 4, and an Italian government source said the discussions would cover both Western policy in the Gulf and the possible relocation of the F-16s.

Another official said Italy "in principle is not against discussing the planes' transfer."

Any agreement about redeploying the F-16s to a new base in Europe will be formally made in NATO.

After an Italian cabinet meeting on Wednesday, a government statement said that, if the F-16s went back to the United States, it would upset the balance of forces in southern Europe and sow dissension in the alliance.

Italy fears a surge of U.S. isolationism if Western Europe allows the F-16s to leave, an official was quoted as saying Thursday.

The unconfirmed report from Spain said that West Germany was ready to pay \$250 million of the cost of moving the aircraft to a new base but that it wanted the pay-

ments to be kept secret, perhaps by treating them as contributions to NATO's "infrastructure fund," which goes into improving military bases used by the alliance.

The news story, citing as sources diplomats in Madrid, said Spain, during its negotiations with the United States over the Torrejon air base outside Madrid, made a secret pledge to pay half the cost of relocating the 72 airplanes.

Spain, meanwhile, is being criticized in private by some other European countries.

Britain's opposition to letting

Spain join the defense-related Western European Union will be strengthened, a diplomat said. A British Broadcasting Corp. spokesman on Thursday said Spain was seeking to get rid of nuclear weapons on its territory and to lessen U.S. influence in NATO.

In France, which proposed Spain for the Western European Union, an official acknowledged that Paris had not urged Spain to keep the nuclear-capable jet fighters, even though France has complained that the United States is reducing its nuclear commitments in Europe.

Relief Convoy

A truck commercial convoy of relief food being sent to the 15 miles (24 kilometers) which is among the provinces...

Subject of Allies

Thursday that it would... a fragile for the 1990s... a first development stage... air defenses within a year...

Tibet Protest

In Tibet released 59... months after anti-Chinese... shown repentance... the Panchen Lama, the... most important spin...

Quit Posts

to cabinet ministers in a... had over upcoming... anti-government general...

Peace Accord Highlights Sandinist Rift

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The effort by Nicaragua to comply with the Central American peace accord has accentuated differences within the Sandinista leadership, according to diplomats and Sandinista officials.

The differences spilled over into public view Saturday, when the police here rounded up opposition leaders while President Daniel Ortega Saavedra was in Costa Rica pledging to accept full political freedom. Five more opposition leaders were arrested and released Tuesday.

Sandinista officials said Wednesday that the arrests had been ordered by Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez, one of those reportedly uncomfortable with Mr. Ortega's recent political decisions.

In Washington and some other foreign capitals, Mr. Ortega has been accused of failing to make the

major political changes required under the peace accord.

At home he faces growing fears among Sandinistas that he is imposing too many changes too rapidly. There is no indication that Mr. Ortega's position is in jeopardy or that his authority is being fundamentally challenged. Other Sandinista leaders, however, are insisting publicly that they will not accept any concessions that endanger revolutionary rule.

In the past week, Mr. Ortega has announced a series of measures that together constitute the most significant political liberalization since the 1979 Sandinista takeover.

He lifted a state of emergency that restricted political demonstrations, press freedom and labor organizing.

Then he agreed to open direct

cess-fire talks with the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, and to free more than 3,000 anti-Sandinista prisoners as soon as another country agrees to admit them.

With those announcements, Mr. Ortega sought to bring Nicaragua into compliance with the regional peace accord that he and other Central American presidents signed in August.

But the announcements were also an abandonment of principles that the Sandinistas had defended for years; by dropping them Mr. Ortega jarred many of his supporters.

Refusal to talk directly with the contras or to release imprisoned veterans of the defeated National Guard were cherished articles of Sandinista faith until last week.

After Mr. Ortega's announcements, some opposition leaders in Managua expected quick improve-

ments in the political climate. Instead, a dozen of them were arrested and held for periods of up to 36 hours.

The Interior Ministry said they were plotting to form an internal front on behalf of the contras.

According to a senior Sandinista official, Mr. Ortega had approved a plan under which the opposition leaders were to be detained for no more than half an hour and warned not to maintain contacts with contras leaders.

"What actually happened was never ordered by Dama," said the official, who asked not to be named. "These things go against the grain."

The arrests were a larger-scale repeat of what happened after the signing of the peace accord in August. By accepting the accord, Mr. Ortega pledged to move Nicaragua toward full democracy.

But his sincerity was immediately questioned when the police arrested two prominent opposition figures and held them for three weeks.

Alberto Saborio, head of the Nicaraguan Bar Association, is the only person who was arrested in August and again this month. At his home Wednesday, he said he believed that Mr. Borge had ordered the detentions.

American Studies Are Waning in U.K.

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Although the British government flouts a "special relationship" with the United States and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher counts President Ronald Reagan as a close personal friend, America is not doing as well at British universities.

Since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979, half of the 26 full-time specialists on U.S. history, literature, culture and politics who held "chairs" or full-time professorships have retired and have not been replaced.

The chairs in American studies at Oxford, Cambridge and London universities all will fall vacant in the next few years, and there is little likelihood anyone will be found to fill them. There is no full-time professor of American literature at any British university. The entire American studies department at one university, Hull, has been closed.

To make matters worse, in the view of Howard Temperley, chairman of the British Association for American Studies, "nobody much has been hired for the past 15 years, with the result that there are very few people under the age of 40 able to fill these posts."

"My guess is that unless something dramatic or unforeseen happens, the United States will no longer be a subject for academic study in Great Britain within 10 years."

Jack Salzman, director of the Center of American Culture Studies at Columbia University in New York, said.

Mr. Salzman surveyed the situation a couple of months ago at the request of British specialists on America, who appealed to the U.S. Embassy for help. He said their concern is fully justified.

"It is very clear that Margaret Thatcher and the government she leads have no interest either in the past or in consideration of the humanities in general," Mr. Salzman said. "They are looking at only those areas where they can see some sort of business profit."

"You can make the obvious point that this government is hardly anti-American," Mr. Temperley said. "There is nothing against American studies as such. But universities are having to economize, and when somebody leaves, they are just overjoyed because that is a way to stop going bankrupt."

Although the loss of professorships does not necessarily mean closing the department, it does entail a loss of prestige and perhaps a loss of clout when it comes to competing for

scarce funds. And it means senior positions are no longer available for teachers making their way up the career ladder.

"The signal that is going out to young academics is that there are no jobs and that there will not be any positions available in the foreseeable future," Mr. Salzman said.

This in turn is likely to lead to a shortage of men and women to teach American studies at secondary schools and polytechnic colleges, he added.

With works by American authors available in any bookstore, with television replays with

"The big issue here," he added, "is hole-in-the-heart babies who are not being operated on because of closed hospital wards. It's all part of the same philosophy, but a disappearing professor from Glasgow is not going to get on the front pages of the tabloid newspapers in the same way as a little lad who is dying because they can't get around to giving him an operation."

Mr. Temperley said the government appears to have been actively hostile to other areas of study, such as Russian studies or philosophy, but that was partly because of a relative shortage of interested students. "In our case, there is no lack of success," he said. "We have 30 applicants for every place."

A possible solution might be to import American professors, but Peter Parish, director of the Institute of United States Studies at the University of London, said, "There has been only a very minor trickle in this direction. Oxford and Cambridge made efforts to attract, but they were unable to do so because the salaries were so pitiful."

Mr. Parish said that as part of its campaign to reduce public expenditure, the government has been trying to persuade universities to move away from the humanities and toward scientific, technological and professional subjects.

In addition, Mr. Parish said, the squeeze has coincided with a wave of retirements. "It so happens that because American studies really took off in British universities in the 1950s and early 1960s the people who got the subject going are ripe candidates to retire."

A U.S. diplomat also noted that American studies may have suffered because Britain has shifted its political attention toward Western Europe since it became a member of the European Community.

The government made it clear this week that it intends to reduce public spending in coming years.

To meet the problem, Mr. Salzman recommended that American specialists get together to form a single center for American studies, such as the one he directs. This would underline the importance of U.S. studies, he said, and "symbolically state that British academics are not prepared to see the study of the United States simply die away." The existence of such a center, he added, would also make it easier to raise private funds.

NEWS ANALYSIS

that his authority is being fundamentally challenged. Other Sandinista leaders, however, are insisting publicly that they will not accept any concessions that endanger revolutionary rule.

In the past week, Mr. Ortega has announced a series of measures that together constitute the most significant political liberalization since the 1979 Sandinista takeover.

He lifted a state of emergency that restricted political demonstrations, press freedom and labor organizing.

Then he agreed to open direct

A Skin Cream Proves Useful

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A skin cream containing a chemical related to vitamin A has been shown to reverse some of the effects of skin aging and to repair damage caused by the sun, researchers reported in Friday's edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"For the first time, there is good sound scientific work demonstrating the reversibility of the aging process in skin," Dr. Barbara A. Gilchrist, chairman of dermatology at Boston University School of Medicine, said in an editorial accompanying the findings. There was no indication whether benefits

Anti-Soviet Trade List Has Allies Disagreeing

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Disagreement among Western officials over restrictions on exports of technology to the Soviet Union is increasing as the allies prepare for a COCOM meeting in Paris next week to update anti-Soviet embargo rules. U.S. and European officials representing members of the group said Thursday.

At the meeting, the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, known as COCOM, had been expected to agree to shorten the list of embargoed items and to tighten enforcement measures to prevent sensitive technology from reaching the Soviet Union.

European governments, led by West Germany, have been pressing for a shorter list. The United States wants better enforcement.

But officials said this trade-off, developed in complex negotiations over several months, might not satisfy West German leaders seeking to expand trade and credits to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union rarely comments publicly on COCOM, but the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, during his recent trip to Bonn, referred to it as "the cursed list." He campaigned vigorously for West Germany to sell more advanced Western technology to the Soviet Union.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a strong supporter of more trade with the Soviet Union, held talks in Washington Thursday with top U.S. officials about the trade issue.

Mr. Genscher has been calling for a conference on East-West economic cooperation, but the Reagan administration has insisted that the Soviet Union first needs to improve its human rights policies.

Mr. Genscher's objections to ob-

stacles set by COCOM to freer trade will be echoed in Washington by businessmen and some U.S. officials, who contend that its procedures are clumsy and often unfair to companies.

The meeting next week will mark a new phase in COCOM, as the United States, its European allies and Japan try to settle on a workable system for protecting technology without stifling trade.

To strengthen COCOM on the basis of shorter lists and tougher enforcement, the meeting next week is being attended by the highest-ranking officials ever to take part directly in COCOM work.

The U.S. delegation will be led by John C. Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state.

Under the Reagan administration, the U.S. Defense Department has conducted a major campaign to plug what it called a hemorrhage of Western technological secrets to the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

West German officials contend that COCOM can allow more trade with the Soviet Union without becoming less effective in protecting leading-edge technology with military applications.

Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the West German ambassador in Moscow, said in a recent interview with Pravda, the Soviet party daily, that the COCOM list needed to be "shortened considerably" to reflect the improved climate of East-West relations.

In U.S., Noncollege Youth Facing a Job Crunch

By Barbara Vobejda
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 20 million young Americans who are not likely to attend college face much more difficult lives than their counterparts in the past because of fundamental changes in the economy, a commission of business leaders and educators has reported.

In the first comprehensive examination of the "noncollege youth" who make up about half the nation's 16- to 24-year-olds, the commission reported on the decline of stable, good-paying jobs not requiring advanced training. It said 1.7 million manufacturing jobs disappeared from 1979 to 1985 and added that these young people are forced to "scramble for unsteady, part-time, low-paying jobs."

Dubbing this group "the forgotten half," the privately financed commission said Wednesday. "The plight of the forgotten half," never easy, has become alarming. This

group also urged that state, local and private agencies attempt to ease the transition between

nation may face a future divided not along lines of race or geography, but rather of education.

In 1985, for example, only 44 percent of all men aged 20 to 24 earned enough to support a family of three above the poverty line, compared to 60 percent in 1973, according to the study. And in 1986, male high school graduates in this age group who did not go to college were earning an average of 28 percent less in constant dollars than a comparable group in 1973. The drop was 44 percent for blacks, the study said.

The 19-member commission, headed by Harold Howe II, former U.S. commissioner of education, focuses on the broad repercussions of the elimination of millions of good-paying jobs in manufacturing, transportation and agriculture once available to men and women without higher education.

The primary problem lies not with the young people, the report said, but with the economy. Mil-

lions of new service and retail jobs, which are open to people without higher education, pay wages at half the level of manufacturing jobs.

In addition to the slide in earning power, there are more young people who report no earnings. In 1973, about 7 percent of 20- to 24-year-old men reported no earnings, but that number climbed to 12 percent by 1984, the study said.

"I don't think the country has any realization of what these kids are up against," Mr. Howe said. "They are really floundering."

The commission's report, part of a \$1.5 million, two-year study, called for a \$5 billion annual increase in federal spending over the next 10 years, primarily for programs it deemed successful, including the Head Start preschool program, federal aid for disadvantaged children, Job Corps and Job Training Partnership Act.

The group also urged that state, local and private agencies attempt to ease the transition between

school and work, suggesting internships, apprenticeships, pre-employment training and programs that would make it easier for adults to return to school.

Not all of the commission's findings were negative. It reported that the common perception of these young people as troubled and irresponsible is largely untrue. Statistics show that more students are staying in school longer and, like older Americans, they aspire to succeed, the report said.

Nations Aid U.S. Memorial

Reverses

BONN — West Germany, France and Britain are contributing toward a monument to the U.S. Navy to be built in Washington, the West German government said Thursday. Britain and France have contributed \$100,000 each and West Germany \$60,000 for the memorial, which is to be dedicated to fallen U.S. sailors in all wars.

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A Question of Phrasing

The question of the day, month and perhaps year is contra aid, but the discussion of this crucial passage is going poorly, perhaps partly because the question is not everywhere put in a proper way.

The wrong way is to look at contra aid as a question of principle. Thus, reinforcing certain Reagan administration pronouncements and inclinations, some people say that aid in large doses is right and necessary on an open-ended basis in order to bring peace and democracy. By peace and democracy is meant nothing short of the demise of the Sandinist regime. Either it crumbles then and who were only later diverted, by the popular will, it is cast into darkness at the polls. Others, mostly in Democratic ranks, believe that contra aid is wrong as a matter of principle. Many arguments are offered to support this proposition, but for true believers, none is needed. Although they are not all equally ready to say so, the believers are prepared to accept almost any internal political result that follows termination of the resistance military campaign.

The right form of the question of contra aid is, we think, more pragmatic. Is contra aid likely to stiffen or moderate the Sandinists and to lead on to an acceptable foreign policy result? To ask this question means,

for one thing, that you have not already chosen your answer: You are willing to see what hard evidence the Sandinists provide in the next few weeks that, if contra aid is cut off, they will respect their democratization pledges. There is no denying that their fellow Latinos are making severe demands on them, but the demands are fair. The Sandinists are being asked to limit their power to the share the people freely give them: That could mean they would consolidate their power. They are being asked to share the revolution of 1979 with the full range of Nicaraguans who supported it over time in battle or, submitting to the popular will, it is cast into darkness at the polls. Others, mostly in Democratic ranks, believe that contra aid is wrong as a matter of principle. Many arguments are offered to support this proposition, but for true believers, none is needed. Although they are not all equally ready to say so, the believers are prepared to accept almost any internal political result that follows termination of the resistance military campaign.

Who Elected the Iowans?

Why is everybody paying so much attention to Iowa? Things are looking up for Bruce Babbitt in Iowa... Bob Dole's lead in the Iowa polls is widening... Gary Hart looked rattled on television in Iowa. Who made Iowa the national barometer? Why should anyone care what happens Feb. 8 in the Iowa precinct caucuses? Let's go back to the old way and let the political professionals pick the candidates.

That means going back to the smoke-filled room, letting the bosses choose. The Iowa caucuses, the New Hampshire primary, are part of a much better way.

Says who? Look at all those candidates: 13 dwarfs. The voters cannot choose sensibly from so many candidates, including many they have hardly heard of.

You're forgetting technology. It used to be impossible for ordinary voters to participate in the choice. The closest they got was a glimpse of a motorcade or a rare radio address. Television and the profusion of primaries have changed all that.

Sure, but that does not make Iowa, or New Hampshire, representative. Iowa is unusually liberal. The Times had a poll last fall showing that even the Republicans in Nicaragua. Iowa is one reason the Democrats keep nominating unknown super-libs with no chance to win in November.

That is partly right. Iowa does allow unknowns to put themselves on the map. But it is not right to say this process produces only losers. Remember 1976. Like him or not, Jimmy Carter won. Besides, an unknown candidate can succeed by this retail route only if there is no nationally known candidate. Look at the Republican side. George Bush and Bob Dole are well known, and they are way ahead in the polls.

Well, there is something else wrong with

Iowa as a model. It has very strong special interests, such as agriculture subsidies — welfare for farmers. Did you notice how much emphasis Dick Gephardt gave that in the Democrats' debate last week?

True, but he also took criticism for being a single-issue candidate. Remember, Iowans are unusually literate and well-informed. They are used to measuring candidates up close, in schoolrooms and living rooms. When they measure whether a candidate deserves their trust, they are a pretty good barometer for the rest of us.

Not as good as the professional politicians. They know what the country needs. There was a fine article about that a couple of weeks ago by Gerald Pomper of Rutgers. He proposed that the primaries come after the conventions. That way, the candidates and the voters could choose.

How would you choose delegates to such a convention? Either the people would do that, in primaries and caucuses, or it would be back to the smoke-filled room. Besides, why do you have so much faith in professional politicians and so little in democracy? Once, people said it was white males who knew what the country needed. Then slaves became voters; the Senate became popularly elected; women became voters; then came the 18-year-old vote. U.S. history is the history of enlarging democracy.

Maybe so, but the primary process is discouraging and clumsy.

Yes, but it is still evolving. Maybe the country is headed for regional primaries, or a national primary. Maybe Iowa would be a better barometer if it had a primary instead of the complicated caucus. The trick is not to turn back to the political kingmakers; the trick is to trust democracy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Noriega's Palindrome

It turns out that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, behind the facade of his defiance as strongman of Panama, has been exploring a way to release his country to the democratic proprietors. The faces seen by him designed the quest on the model of the classic palindrome (something that reads the same forward and backward): "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama." The man is General Noriega, who ousted the president he had elected by fraud and then picked a pliant new one. The plan is a scheme for transition to effective civilian rule put forward by the general's erstwhile comrade, José Blandino. The canal is the great engineering wonder that is at once the defining national asset of Panama and the guarantee of U.S. attention to its affairs.

Mr. Blandino, as consul general in New York, seems to have received the general's authorization to open contacts with the Panamanian opposition and others. At some point, General Noriega reportedly thought better of the project and fired Mr. Blandino, but the latter remains in the leadership of the ruling party, the party that fronts for the armed forces. Even if this plan falters, the logic of the situation calls

for something like it. General Noriega cannot possibly provide the steady business climate and the opening for political self-expression that Panama's economic and social maturity demands. He apparently has it in mind, by the way, to trade his resignation for relief from the heavy allegations of corruption, drug trafficking, and so on, that have been directed against him.

The design and operation of any process meant to dislodge General Noriega must necessarily be the work of Panamanians. The United States, however, by virtue of its strategic interest in the canal and its position in the hemisphere, cannot avoid being more than an innocent bystander. It was apparently kept informed of the Blandino proceedings, and it made an effort not to react to them in a way that might tempt General Noriega to take up anew a role in which he has unfortunately had some success: as a patriot defending Panamanian honor against the colossus of the North. U.S. officials have been trying to isolate this unfortunate figure and persuade him to resign. That would be the best service to his country that the general could perform.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Roh's Reconciliation Efforts

Genuine political efforts seem to be under way in South Korea to try to heal some of the deep wounds left by long and sometimes brutal years of authoritarian rule.

President-elect Roh Tae Woo, a confidant of the unpopular departing president, Chun Doo Hwan, is the moving force behind these efforts. Mr. Roh often talked during last fall's presidential campaign of the need for domestic political reconciliation. His electoral victory last month, against a divided opposition, apparently has not diminished his interest in this. Now, five weeks from his inauguration, Mr. Roh is giving concrete form to his rhetoric. He has invited opposition political parties to

propose some names from within their own ranks to take positions in his cabinet.

This steps well short of being a plan for coalition government. But it does indicate a willingness to broaden the base of his government by sharing some power. That is a gesture of considerable symbolic importance. Legislative elections that are to be held sometime in the next few months could result in greater de facto power-sharing if the two major opposition parties win a majority of seats. That prospect should dissuade the opposition from seriously exploring Mr. Roh's invitation. What he seems to be offering is a chance to lay a foundation for greater political trust, cooperation and shared responsibility.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

How a UN 'Posse' Could Stop the Gulf War

By William R. Polk

VENICE, France — The American naval venture in the Gulf appears to be winding down. Despite brave talk, the Reagan administration gives the impression that it has found its intervention unsuccessful, costly and unsustainable. The U.S. navy's latest convoy may not be the last. But many observers, particularly Arab observers, remember with dismay the American withdrawal from Lebanon, and now fear that a similarly chaotic end is in sight in the Gulf.

The bottom line is that the United States has made it possible for Kuwait to ship its petroleum, primarily to Japan, at a cost to American taxpayers of perhaps \$100 a barrel; yet it has not "tamed" Iran, ensured the security of neighboring states or stopped the war.

The U.S. government said it acted to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, to prevent Iran from demoralizing the Gulf states, and to persuade them that America, not the Soviet Union, will defend them. But what has happened? While the Iranians have attacked only one U.S.-reflagged Kuwaiti tanker, they continue to mine the Gulf and to attack other nations' ships.

As costs have mounted to well over \$1 billion a day, the U.S. navy has begun quietly to "deploy" some ships and men. The conservative Gulf states appear to believe that they soon will be abandoned. What about the Russians? The United States jumped into the Gulf when it feared they might offer to protect Kuwaiti tankers. But that did not keep them out — Soviet warships were already there. So all three U.S. objectives are, at best, in doubt.

This Job Is Sound And Fury

By Norman Sherman

WASHINGTON — When George Bush moves his lips these days, I hear the words of Vice President Hubert Humphrey running for president in 1968, and it pains me to recollect those difficult days.

Ten years ago this month, Mr. Humphrey died a deservedly honored man. He had spent more than 30 years in elected office as mayor of Minneapolis, senator from Minnesota and vice president of the United States.

During many of those years, he talked of running for president, and in 1968 he got the Democratic nomination. Unfortunately, he ran as the incumbent vice president, struggling to perform the impossible task of staying close to Lyndon Johnson and far away at the same time. He lost to Richard Nixon, who had lost to John Kennedy in 1960 after eight years as Dwight Eisenhower's vice president.

As the anniversary of Mr. Humphrey's death approaches, because I worked for or near him for a long time and edited his autobiography, reporters have called me, wanting to discuss his contributions to U.S. society and law. When I have finished my litany of what he thought important, each reporter has remarked that the landmarks I list took place while Mr. Humphrey was in the Senate.

Each reporter has then asked: "Wasn't there something as important accomplished while he was vice president?" I have paused, to appear thoughtful, but I really do not need the time. The answer is simply, "No, there was nothing that came close during those four vice presidential years. The job just didn't permit it, no matter how hard Humphrey tried."

It pains me to say so, but a Spiro Agnew is as likely to do about as well as a Hubert Humphrey or a Walter Mondale or a George Bush. The job of vice president prepares you to be president only in the sense that you are there in case the president dies. It is a job of no consequence of few real accomplishments and of dejection that you are an irreplaceable player in important acts of state.

It begins with the Secret Service protection. Agents make you look like a president, all those cars and code names and walkie-talkies and guns and bulletproof vests. Air Force Two, and helicopters, and agents awake outside your door while you sleep, feed the ego in wondrous ways.

The delusion continues with the national security briefings. You pretend that they are just like the president's, but they are really just the same edited briefing material that a couple of dozen other anonymous folks at the State Department get.

Voodoo vice presidency often reaches its epiphany with the awesome statement that "I have talked to heads of state." I stood close by when Mr. Humphrey said it and thought it meant something. I heard Walter Mondale say it, and now George Bush proclaims it. It is an expression that drips with empty meaning.

The other echo of those past comes when the vice president is asked to describe those occasions when he differed from the president on a variety of embarrassing policies. Be it George Bush on Iran-contra or Hubert Humphrey on Vietnam, the ultimate defense is the same: "I have offered my points of view privately; I am loyal and I have aired my differences only to the president. I am not going to change that now that I am running for the presidency."

It is the perfect defense. No incumbent president is likely to list points of disagreement. If the president was right, it can only embarrass the vice president. If the vice president was right, it can only embarrass the president. Further, the wonderful quality of the statement is that it implies differences that may never have existed. Each voter gets to fill in his own prejudices.

Never of vice president means you are not homeless as you draw a regular paycheck. Beyond that, you are what the president allows you to be, but you have no real authority, no real responsibility and no clout. Almost everyone inside knows that.

So what shall we make of George Bush's claims? Not much. Service as vice president probably should not disqualify anyone from running for president or from serving if elected. But Dwight Eisenhower wanted a week to think of something Richard Nixon had done; I have had 10 years to think of what Hubert Humphrey, whom I idolized, did as vice president. It all adds up to zero.

The writer was press secretary to Hubert Humphrey when he was vice president. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



By EWK in Atlanta (Stockphoto) C&W Syndicate

Rising Danger of a European Retreat

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill reducing funding for the operation of the Italian flotilla in the Gulf, thus downgrading its size as well as its commitment. At the same time, the Dutch have confirmed that they want to join their Gulf force with those of Belgium and Britain, and reports say the three will cut the total number of ships.

These developments are unfortunate. The reduction of the Italian force begins a process that may now become irreversible. Some 34 West European warships — from Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands — are in the Gulf and adjacent waters. They have enhanced European credibility in the region. But from the start, the presence of the Western naval force has suffered from the ambiguity of its mission.

The various naval commanders. Not only has the danger been reduced; commercial shipping has dropped in response to the risks and high insurance costs. Most Italian shipping companies told the Defense Ministry last week that they will drastically reduce the number of ships they send to the Gulf.

These developments are unfortunate. The reduction of the Italian force begins a process that may now become irreversible. Some 34 West European warships — from Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands — are in the Gulf and adjacent waters. They have enhanced European credibility in the region. But from the start, the presence of the Western naval force has suffered from the ambiguity of its mission.

The United States and the European governments have said their activities in the Gulf were necessary to protect national interests, meaning the security of their own merchant vessels or, in the U.S. case, of reflagged Kuwaiti ships. This prudent posture helped more than one government, including Italy at first, to obtain necessary consensus from reluctant parliaments.

But Western officials have also stressed the broader need to assure freedom of navigation in interna-

tional waters. Moderate Arab states have been encouraged by the apparent Western policy of maintaining the free flow of oil.

But the contradiction between these two justifications is starting to tear the policy apart. The British have withdrawn five minesweepers from Gulf waters and sent them to Bombay. The French keep most of their fleet in Djibouti, their base on the African coast. The Western naval force in the Gulf currently consists of U.S. warships in the northern Gulf and Italian, Belgian and Dutch units in the southern Gulf, between Qatar and the Strait of Hormuz.

There is some justification for the withdrawal of minesweepers: The Iranians have not laid any mines recently, and the Western navies have cleared the main shipping lanes, while keeping each other informed of their respective operations in well-defined zones to avoid overlap. (Despite the official denials, coordinated military operations have been established between

the various naval commanders.) Not only has the danger been reduced; commercial shipping has dropped in response to the risks and high insurance costs. Most Italian shipping companies told the Defense Ministry last week that they will drastically reduce the number of ships they send to the Gulf.

Since official policy is to protect only national commercial vessels, the Italian defense minister has had to announce not only the reduction of the minesweepers but also his intention to cut the number of frigates protecting merchant ships and Italian merchant ships (from eight to four or so). The Belgians and the Dutch recently asked the Italian navy to protect their minesweepers as well. In the absence of a consistent British and French presence.

The trend is dangerous, and unless something is done quickly, this pullback is likely to grow into a general retreat. The Europeans must not give the impression that their interest in such a vital region is waning, or that it is less than the U.S. interest. This would send a message both to Iran and to the Arab moderates. In the larger context of U.S.-Soviet relations, the European naval presence has provided a needed show of interest in the Gulf region; it would be a pity to see it compromised.

International Herald Tribune.

A pullback would put credibility at risk.

Cheap Dollar: Don't Count on This Deus Ex Machina

By Michael Harrington

NEW YORK — With the sharp improvement in the U.S. balance of trade figures for November, the cheap dollar has emerged as the economy's deus ex machina. The joy, however, should not be unreserved.

It is not just that the policy of competitive devaluation runs contrary to the official U.S. free trade ideology. Recent history shows that such manipulation of the dollar brings costs as well as benefits.

In August 1971, as part of a "Keynesian" strategy of pumping up the economy to ensure his re-election, Richard Nixon effectively devalued the dollar and, by cutting away its gold anchor, destroyed the postwar international monetary system.

Mr. Nixon, like President Ronald Reagan, engaged in a familiar evasion: a protectionism for free traders. In a recent article, Lawrence Summers of Harvard University defined

the essential point of this policy: "A 10 percent decline in the dollar exchange rate is equivalent to a 10 percent tariff on all imported goods and a 10 percent subsidy for all exported goods." The result is instant, seemingly painless, "competitiveness."

Since free trade is a slogan and managed trade an international fact, such hypocrisy would not be too bothersome if not for the side effects. The Nixon policy was one reason the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries quadrupled oil prices soon after. Oil producers are paid in dollars.

By the late 1970s, European countries were up in arms over the cheap dollar, which was reducing their share of markets. So the appointment of Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman and the turn to tight money in 1979 was a response to international

pressure and to U.S. inflation. It was the first time in recent memory, Business Week magazine commented, that a major American domestic policy had been initiated by foreigners.

The policy shift underlying the remarkable rise of the dollar, tight money, produced high interest rates, which attracted money from all over the world, making the dollar "strong" and U.S. exports noncompetitive. And, as William Greider documents in his book on the Federal Reserve, "Secrets of the Temple," the rates led to the worst recession since the Depression.

That monetarist tactic and the recession it sparked brought on the international debt crisis. In the 1970s, official aid to the Third World declined sharply, above all in the United States. Banks, anxious to recycle OPEC dollars, pushed loans on the

Third World. Since the loans were repayable in dollars, the overvalued dollar bid up real debt costs for Latin America even as recession made it impossible to pay them.

Today's cheap dollar cannot possibly restore U.S. exports to Third World markets, since those were destroyed by the strong dollar. Thus, given the difficulty of doing business in Japan, America must balance its accounts mainly by exports to Europe.

With the stagnant state of most European economies, the prospect of higher U.S. exports there is worrisome. Even though the Europeans seem poised to buy a good chunk of America with cheap dollars, they are concerned about being pushed around by a cheap dollar. That is one reason they were ready to cooperate with Washington in rigging currency markets to stabilize the dollar.

Is there no way to get off this slippery slope? We might turn from monetary fixes to reality and confront the intolerable situation in the Third World and the permanent loss of jobs in the American heartland. Justice in both cases would create rather than dead-gimmicky time bombs.

The writer is author, most recently, of a book on President Reagan's economic policies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Ruble: For a Grand Slam, Free It Up

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The Gorbachev approach to overhauling Russia's antiquated economy has been a mosaic of small but significant reforms. What is needed now is a bold Grand Slam: Mikhail Gorbachev should introduce a convertible ruble.

The conventional wisdom has been that the protected and inefficient Soviet economic system is too tottery to have a currency that can be freely bought and sold. Yet freeing the ruble would pay handsome dividends. It would give a healthy kick-start to the Soviet-bloc economies and send an encouraging signal to the West.

Just as arms control efforts have done, it would confirm that the Soviet Union and most of its satellites are at last becoming part of the bigger world, and of its economy.

The economic liberalizations of the Gorbachev era have picked up much momentum in the past year. The Soviet Union is restructuring its domestic banking system and has just floated its first public borrowing on the Western capital markets since 1917. It was a only a modest 100 million Swiss franc (\$74 million) loan issued for the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the U.S.S.R., but it got banner headlines in the world financial press.

Moscow has also been showing interest in the big international economic and financial agencies. It has indicated that it wishes to join the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the world

textile trade body known as the Multi-Fiber Arrangement. Washington's opposition to this is softening.

The East European countries seem no less anxious to loosen the strait-jacket of restrictions that have handicapped their economic growth. Hungary, in the vanguard of economic liberalizations, recently started the first joint stock company there in 40

to highly inefficient barter trading. The Comecon nations have twice as many people as the United States but export about one-fourth what America does. Naturally, they would like to increase their export earnings. But an equally important effect of making the ruble fully convertible would be the stimulation to Comecon's industrial imports. All the Comecon economies need the short-in-the-arm that importing more Western technology would give.

The riddle of how the Soviet superpower can lead the space race yet be constantly, humiliatingly forced to bring in Western know-how to develop its industries is easily explained. Soviet-bloc industries are paying the price of stagnant international trade and minimal technology transfers.

Western industries would welcome a move to make the ruble a genuine currency. If their Comecon customers were able to pay them in fully convertible rubles, the East-West trading relationship would change overnight. The problems of barter trading are a major disincentive to most Western companies.

Such an opening of the Soviet-bloc markets could boost Western economies. Only 7 percent of European Community exports now go there. And there is interest among Americans in increasing sales, even of high technology, to Russia. Making the ruble convertible is the sort of perestroika the West would understand.

International Herald Tribune.

A message the West would understand.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: The Talk of Berlin

BERLIN — A recent city order places Berlin policemen in an odd predicament. They are forbidden to buy at any store when in uniform. Now they are forbidden to be on the streets at any time except in uniform.

Tricycles will be allowed in Berlin streets next spring, and if they are not a nuisance bicycle permits will follow. The Berlin police inform an excited public that a criminal who formerly called himself "The Ox" has changed his name to "Elephant." The Arms Bill is another thing which scares people. It was first spoken of in the estimates as 250,000 marks, but in Parliamentary circles a bill to appropriate 200,000,000 is now expected.

1913: For Level Tariffs

WASHINGTON — Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, replying (Jan. 20) to a question put to him by a witness before the Ways and

Means Committee, which is taking evidence regarding the proposed tariff changes: "What we desire to do is arranging this tariff in to get a reasonable amount of importations, so that we may get a reasonable amount of revenue. I expect my Alabama constituents, who manufacture iron and steel, will take reasonable competition. I also expect that others will stand reasonable competition. We are going to put on the free list some of the real necessities of life. The tariff now looks like a mountain range, with high peaks and low valleys."

1938: China Mobilizes

SHANGHAI — China's civil population is being mobilized for guerrilla warfare against the Japanese invaders, especially around Canton, according to reports today (Jan. 21). In the Province of Hunan, a planning commission has been established for training the masses. In Shensi, nearly a million men are said to have enlisted in the "self-defense corps."

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Prospects of T
By Author

Waiting for a Sultan

EUROPEAN TOPICS

U.S. Miners Expected

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OPINION

As Rabin Insists on Force, Prospects of Talks Recede

By Anthony Lewis

TEL AVIV—The first priority is to use force, might, beatings. That is the message from the man in charge of Israel's response to the Palestinian protests, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. As the policy was explained by an analyst in the Jerusalem Post, beating suspected protest leaders "is considered more effective than detentions." A decision is expected after 18 days unless there is evidence to hold him, and the army then resume stoning soldiers. But if troops break his hand, he won't be able to throw stones for a month and a half. In a recent conversation in his office, Mr. Rabin said his goal was "transmilitarism" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Only after strikes and demonstrations stop can there be diplomatic or political moves on the Palestinian question. "This protest movement is different from any other in the 20 years of occupation, he said, because it started with instructions from outside. It came from within the people. We have to drive home to their minds and hearts: by violence you'll gain nothing." So far Mr. Rabin has made Israel's policy virtually on his own. His rival in the Labor Party, Shimon Peres, the party leader and foreign minister, is evidently afraid to challenge Mr. Rabin's hawkish line. The Likud prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, is glad to have Mr. Rabin making the running. Underneath, however, there are real doubts by politicians and commentators. The doubts extend not only to the effect of Israel's policy on relations with the Palestinians but to domestic politics. "The Labor Party won nearly a quarter of the votes of Israeli Arabs who turned out in the 1984 election. It wants urgently to do better among Arab voters in the election scheduled for November. Just a seat or two could make the difference in the government."

Underneath, however, there are real doubts by politicians and commentators. The doubts extend not only to the effect of Israel's policy on relations with the Palestinians but to domestic politics. "The Labor Party won nearly a quarter of the votes of Israeli Arabs who turned out in the 1984 election. It wants urgently to do better among Arab voters in the election scheduled for November. Just a seat or two could make the difference in the government."

Waiting for a Sadat

SINCE 1967, Israel has extended an invitation to its Arab neighbors to negotiate for peace. The Arab leader willing to step forward, Anwar Sadat, forged a peace with Menachem Begin that outlasted both of their tenures. But other Arab leaders have refused to come forward. They keep their fellow Arabs in refugee camps as they pursue a policy of not recognizing or negotiating with Israel. "Israel must continue to seek peace, and dissident elements of Israeli society, Jewish and Arab, who would thwart such efforts by force must be held in check. But Israel cannot sit alone at a peace conference. While it waits for a representative group of Palestinians who believe in nonviolence and who are prepared to negotiate, it must defend itself." — Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Los Angeles Times.



Well, whatever it was, it's gone now.

A Tense, Troubled People

I feel that someone should answer the letter to the editor from Frederick E. White (Jan. 6), as it is typical of much being said about Israel now. I do not for a moment condone what has happened in the Gaza Strip. But I recently spent six weeks in Israel on a fellowship (quite fortuitously — I am not Jewish and had no previous contacts with Israel) and I think that to speak of "a climate of arrogance, infallibility and xenophobia, in which state terrorism was venerated," or "a state of mind among Israelis that is strikingly similar to that which was responsible for the Jewish people's own terrible suffering," is as offensive as it is untrue. My impression of the Israelis is that they are a very tense and troubled people, caught between the Palestinians and their own fanatical minorities and living in a virtual state of siege (anyone who thinks Israel is paranoid to feel threatened need only look at the size of it on a map, or listen to its neighbors) but still trying to run a democracy, the only real one in the Middle East. I do not say that Israelis are never guilty of excess or that there are no fanatics, but given the same size land and the same problems (and the Palestinian situation was certainly not made by the Israelis alone), the action of many governments might be worse. To take just one recent example, the French reaction to a peaceful anti-nuclear protest ship in New Zealand waters was to blow it up; it was mere luck that only one crew member was killed. How would the French government have reacted to Greenpeace supporters throwing gasoline bombs and stones? F. OLIVER, Penzance, England.

Carter's View is One-Sided

Regarding Jimmy Carter's appeal for human rights in "Human Rights: The Silence of the Free Helps the Oppressors" (Dec. 23), it is good to see our much maligned and misunderstood former president doing his thing again. He was the president, more than any other, who got the idea of human rights rolling, and he deserves credit for it. But his conception of what constitutes a human rights offense is curiously one-sided. In his column, South Africa is the offender most often mentioned, though many of its neighbors have records that make South Africa look like a promised land, even for blacks. Black South Africans cannot vote in free elections, but how many Africans get to vote in free elections? Is oppression worse than practiced by whites?

Children Neglected? Buy Another Babysitter

By Sally Abrahams

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts — I am at a dinner party and so is the mother of three children, ages 3 and under. She is wearing a magenta mini-skirt and has just come from a cocktail party. She speaks of her weekly Nautilus program, her child care (two full-time sitters) and her work. As a mergers and acquisitions lawyer, she is out of town on business at least one night a week. She mentioned nine cities she had visited in the last month and a half alone. Her husband, an investment banker, always works Saturdays. I say to him: "It sounds as if you two go out a lot." His response: "There isn't anything we don't do that we want to do." That, to me, is a disturbing comment. I do not think we are supposed to do everything we want to do when we have very young children. Don't get me wrong. I did not want this mother of three to look dowdy, feel exhausted or be uninformed. I much preferred her conversation about her getaway weekend in St. Thomas to a chat about the number of diapers she has to buy. Consider a conversation I had the next day with a childhood friend, now a full-time financial analyst. She, too, has two helpers for a newborn and a 3-year-old. "Are you home most evenings?" I asked. "As a matter of fact," she answered, "we're out every night this week from Monday through Saturday." I have witnessed many examples of this disconcerting style of "parenting." I see emerging an entirely new category of professionals who spend little, if any, time with their children. There appears to be a new form of neglect on the part of the well-off: absence. I am not talking about parents who must work but families where a staff of one or two is taking the place of Mom and Dad. I know of a couple of physicians who work around the clock. During the week, one live-in babysitter cares for their very young girl and emotionally troubled young boy; the other live-in takes over on weekends. Recently, my 6-year-old daughter exclaimed, "Look, Mom, Sarah has a new babysitter!" The "babysitter" was in fact Sarah's mother. Perhaps most telling is the family Halloween party we gave in October. We had invited the mother that my daughter took to the babysitter, along with her husband and children. She did not bother to call and say she and her husband were not coming. Her children showed up with the babysitter. What is happening when parents conclude that a family party means the children and babysitter? True, I am not a management consultant or a physician who has to work grueling hours. Nor do I maintain that my part-time work will insure that my children will be happier adults than those of my workaholic counterparts: their children will probably turn out fine. Yet I shudder when I think of who is running many of my friends' households. They are called "nannies" or "au pairs" — young, usually inexperienced girls from the Midwest or Europe who are seeking adventure and freedom from their parents. We had one such experience. Without telling us, our 18-year-old nanny took our car out of state, picked up some motorcyclists in a bar that did not check her age, and came back with a hangover. It was home when she returned and realized she had been drunk and less than honest. We fired her. I am not blaming the mothers. Most of these women tell me their husbands want them to quit their jobs or reduce their hours so they can be with their children. Yet the men do not seem willing to make concessions of their own. So they both just buy more help. The other day, my babysitter told me that when we were on vacation she sat for another family because their sitter, a friend of hers, was on crutches. At the end of the week, the couple offered our sitter her friend's job. "I would never do that to the family I work for or to my friend," she told them. So they raised their offer to \$400 a week. They were never there; another sitter would take over at 6 P.M. Who were these unscrupulous souls? Two psychiatrists, I am told. The mother is a child psychiatrist. I wonder what her 2½-year-old son will think when he gets older. I wonder what her small patients tell her about their home life. The writer, a mother of three, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What about communist countries where no one votes and all civil liberties are denied? What tepid denunciation has he for them. Yet they alone systematically deny citizens the freedom that guarantees all others, the freedom that more than any other was sought by America's founding fathers: freedom of worship. JOAN BERNARD, Venouillet, France.

If William Pfaff, in "Back to Conservatism for the Republicans" (Jan. 5), were objectively to compare U.S. accomplishments under President Reagan with the quagmire experienced under Mr. Carter, he'd be whistling a different tune. Americans are proud again! RICHARD BANKS, Chaville, France.

Praying, Not Kowtowing

On Jan. 7, you published a photograph of an episcopal ordination in Rome with the caption, "Ten new bishops prostrated themselves Wednesday before Pope John Paul II." This implies that the bishops were making some extraordinary form of kowtow to the pope. That is a serious distortion of the rite. In Western Christianity, there are two postures for public prayer. The usual one is standing with head uncovered and hands raised, the familiar stance of the pope or any priest leading the community in prayer. The second is kneeling or lying prostrate, an act of penitence and submission before God. This was not an obeisance to a potentate. DOUGLAS COWLING, Aix-en-Provence, France.

Just Exercising His Right

James Reston certainly does not like Gary Hart. His wrathful denunciation of Mr. Hart, in "Democrats, It's Time to Wake Up" (Dec. 21), made that clear. What is less clear is why Mr. Reston is having such a fit over the simple fact that a politician is exercising his constitutional right to run for president. The attitude among journalists like Mr. Reston seems to be: "How dare you, Gary Hart! Don't you know that you're morally unfit to run for president?" But what harm is there in letting the people decide if Mr. Hart is morally fit? The argument that Mr. Hart's candidacy is doing irreparable harm to the Democratic Party is bogus. If he wins the nomination, which I think is unlikely, then average Democrats will have weighed in on the character issue. If he loses, he will head back to Colorado or Ireland or wherever. He is not associated with any issue that could create an irreparable rift in the party. Perhaps Mr. Reston feels threatened by Mr. Hart, who has had some harsh things to say about how American presidents are made. The powers that be often have difficulty with people who will not play their game. RICHARD MENSING, Minneapolis.

Shortsighted, but Fair

The editorial on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, "A Woman of the Century" (Jan. 8), is a little surprising in its fairness, emanating, as it does, from The New York Times. However, the dig at her for refusing to negotiate with "democratic Argentina" over the fate of the Falklands is shortsighted. Mrs. Thatcher has made it clear that the Falklanders are the only ones who have any say on their status, and they have voted to remain under the British flag. The Argentines apparently are not democratic enough to accept an unfettered vote by the Falklanders. Nor, it seems, are the North Americans. Britain would probably welcome the Falklanders' voting to join Argentina, because it is a very expensive place to defend. But until they do so, it is a nonnegotiable situation. L. ALLWOOD, Le Château d'Oléron, France.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

U.K. Miners Expected To Re-elect Scargill

Arthur Scargill, leader of the unsuccessful 1984-85 British coal miners strike, is up for re-election this week for the presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr. Scargill, 50, first elected president in 1982, is running against John Walsh, 50, a union leader from Yorkshire. Opinion polls indicated that Mr. Scargill would win, but observers said the election was likely to be close. The yearlong strike, which started as a protest against the closure of 20 mines, collapsed in March 1985, despite Mr. Scargill's call to continue. More than 60 mines have been closed since, and the number of miners has decreased from 191,000 in 1984 to 103,000 today. Management-enforced deals have boosted productivity. British Coal, the state-run monopoly, had a loss of £290 million (\$435 million) in the year up to March 1987. Its 1983-84 loss had been £875 million (then \$1.3 billion).

3 Laboratories to Test The Shroud of Turin

The Vatican has designated three laboratories to test fragments of the shroud of Turin, believed by many Catholics to have been Christ's burial cloth, in an effort to determine its age. Cardinal Anastasio Ballestrero of Turin, Italy, selected the laboratories of the University of Arizona in Tucson, the British Museum in London and the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. Four other laboratories that submitted carbon-14 dating tests were eliminated, despite their protests that studies by all seven institutes would add to the accuracy of the tests.



PREPARING FOR SUMMER — Heimit Kosegarten, who rents beach chairs on the Baltic Sea near Liebeck, West Germany, is busy repairing the wickerwork on some of them for this summer. Last summer's cold and rain was bad for his business. He is hoping for better weather this year.

Around Europe

Polish has formally approved an agreement reached last year between Jewish and Roman Catholic leaders to remove a Catholic convent from the grounds of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, according to the World Jewish Congress. The convent may become part of an interfaith center to be established nearby under the terms of the agreement. The accord, reached in Geneva last February, ended months of controversy. Jewish leaders had objected to the convent, because the Polish government had barred establishment of a Jewish memorial on the premises of the Nazi death camp on grounds that non-Jews had died there as well. The World Jewish Congress said it had been notified by Wladyslaw Loranc, Polish minister for religious affairs, that the Polish government was offering one of three sites near Auschwitz that could be used for an interfaith center. The British Department of Environment plans to keep 1,000 red telephone booths in service. The booths, familiar features throughout the country since 1936, will be designated as national landmarks. British Telecom, in a modernization drive, has already replaced 20,000 of the 50,000 old booths with a new model made mostly of glass. The public has been invited to write to the department to suggest which booths in which locations should be preserved. — SYTSKE LOOLLEN

GENERAL NEWS

Soviet Defense Chief Criticizes the Press

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Soviet defense minister, in a rare television appearance, has sharply criticized the Soviet press for undermining public respect for the army. General Dmitri T. Yazov, who was named defense minister in June, said this week that articles in some of the more outspoken Soviet publications had degraded the military and played into the hands of the West. He specifically attacked articles in the popular weekly magazine Ogonok and in the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, calling one article "an obscenity." He called on Soviet writers to turn themselves to the task of instilling patriotism in Soviet youth, who he suggested are all too commonly "afraid of getting their hands dirty." General Yazov's comments were a strong indication that the Soviet military is unimpressed with the way the Soviet press has used the greater license given it under glasnost. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of openness. General Yazov spoke to a group of Soviet writers on the weekly military program "I Serve the Soviet Union." The show, a public affairs program directed primarily at soldiers, was broadcast Sunday but was not widely noticed until it was rebroadcast Monday evening. By Wednesday, it had become a lively topic of conversation in Moscow. Soviet intellectuals viewed it as evidence that the military continues to be a conservative force in Soviet society. General Yazov was Mr. Gorbachev's choice to head the Defense Ministry, and he has been regarded as a man in the modern, Gorbachev mold, a straight-talking officer who has criticized nepotism, inefficiency and sloppy training in the military services. His remarks this week shed some new light on the internal dynamics of the ruling Politburo, of which the defense minister is a nonvoting member. The military has expressed full support for Mr. Gorbachev and his attempt to modernize the economy. Most Western analysts say they believe the military recognizes that radical changes are needed to begin closing the economic and technological gap with the West. But General Yazov's comments indicate that he sides with those in the leadership who are uneasy about consequences of the social liberalization Mr. Gorbachev has supported as a way of mobilizing public support. The comments appear to put him in the camp of Yegor K. Ligachev, the chief Communist Party ideologist, and the KGB chief, Viktor M. Chebrikov, who have publicly complained that some writers were using glasnost to undermine Communist principles. Mr. Gorbachev himself has begun in recent months to pay greater respect to the conservatives, warning in a meeting with Soviet editors last week against excessive zeal in the name of change. Western analysts say they believe this is a disagreement over the pace and limits of change, not its general direction. The television program began with comments by a few military writers and a senior general, who all lamented a growing tendency to treat the military irreverently. Alexander B. Chakovsky, chief editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta and a full member of the party's Central Committee, set the tone by warning that articles depicting the military in an unfavorable light could lead to "a diminished desire to serve in the armed forces." Mr. Chakovsky, who is the moderator of the program and the author of war novels, urged writers "not to forget that historically the armed forces have always been sacred to us." Alexander Prokhanov, a prominent writer on patriotic themes, charged that "a certain section of our intelligentsia" has falsely painted the military as "the internal opposition" against arms control and domestic change. General Yazov chimed in to express concern that writers are falling to insult clear values in young people. "What kind of young people are we bringing up?" he asked, lamenting a lack of discipline in the modern recruit. "I am not saying that he is not a patriot. He is not even a man yet. He is someone who is afraid to do something for himself. He is afraid of getting his hands dirty." Writers, he said, should be a tool for instilling a patriotic sense of the superiority of Communism over capitalism. "Some journalists try to bite the military whenever they can," he said. He held up a copy of Ogonok and pointed to a short story in which one character was a drunken military officer. "What an obscenity!" the Defense Minister said, reading passages from the article. Later, Ogonok's foreign editor, Arvoom Borovik, said the criticism had not caused any particular alarm. "We get so much criticism these days," he said. "We don't let it disturb us too much."

RIVALRY: Terror in South Africa's Valley of the Gangs

(Continued from Page 1) coalition of urban-based anti-apartheid groups that was founded in 1983, has a chance to demonstrate that even blacks with the strong rural ties common in the Edendale townships can be persuaded to forsake traditional political loyalties. So far, the tide seems to be running against Inkatha and the man for whom it functions as a political machine, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. As chief minister of the fragmented Zulu "homeland" of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Buthelezi has long regarded the townships around Pietermaritzburg and Durban as Inkatha terrain. But the fragmentation of Inkatha power in the Durban townships is already well advanced, and the signs in the Pietermaritzburg area are beginning to look the same. An observer who believes that Chief Buthelezi is in political trouble is Wyndham Hartley, political correspondent for The Natal Witness, a Pietermaritzburg newspaper. The paper carried reports recently that Inkatha loyalists were fleeing the Edendale townships for squatter camps east of Pietermaritzburg. To Mr. Hartley, this confirmed that the group was losing control. If Chief Buthelezi lost here, "he's dead," he said. If whites worry about Chief Buthelezi's fortunes, it is partly because his proposals for reshaping the country would build upon his own, predominantly tribal base. A blueprint for the future of Natal, drawn up by Inkatha, would allow for a powerful white role, amounting to a veto in matters crucial to the minority's well-being, such as education, language and property rights. On the other hand, special protection for whites has been virtually ruled out by the United Democratic Front, which calls for a rapid transition to majority rule without special provision for racial or ethnic groups. The new regional police commander for the Pietermaritzburg area, Brigadier Jack Buchner, recently took reporters on a tour of townships in the area. While praising the "professionalism" of his men, he said it was time for the force to get back to what he called "basic policing" of the townships, and he pledged that known adherents of either Inkatha or the United Democratic Front would be excluded from police work in the region. But his statements failed to impress the chief United Democratic Front representative in the region, Appiah S. Chetty. A 58-year-old lawyer who spent several periods in detention for his anti-apartheid activities, Mr. Chetty told visitors that he received frequent reports that the police favor the Buthelezi group. "The police role in all this is very nefarious," he said. One case cited by supporters of the United Democratic Front was the Mabuza funeral, when the police, who are routinely on hand at the burials of blacks killed in political violence, were absent from the cemetery when the ambush occurred.

Japanese to Restore 'Rape of Nanking' in Film

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — After protests from the Italian director, Bernardo Bertolucci, a Japanese film distributor said Thursday that it will restore newsreel footage to Mr. Bertolucci's film "The Last Emperor" that show atrocities by Japanese troops in China before World War II. Shochiku Fuji Co., the distribution company, had said earlier that the scenes showing Japanese soldiers killing Chinese during the so-called Rape of Nanking in 1937 had been deleted by the producers before the film was delivered to Tokyo. Mr. Bertolucci said in an interview published Thursday by the Italian newspaper La Stampa that Japanese distributors had tried to show the film without the 30-second Nanking sequence but that he had resisted and China had protested. The film, shown intact at a Tokyo film festival in September, is based on the life of the last Chinese emperor, Pui Yi, who ascended the throne at the age of 3 in 1908 and died 59 years later after living as a gardener. "I am very happy that my protest and especially the more than legitimate protest of the Chinese government has defeated a censorship of fear and that the Japanese public can see 'The Last Emperor' in its full version," Mr. Bertolucci said. Shimi Serata, the vice president of Shochiku Fuji said: "We'll restore it to its version as provided to us for the opening in Japan." The opening is scheduled for Saturday. Mr. Bertolucci said in London on Wednesday that in the editing he had cut "a few seconds" of the film after pressure by the Japanese distributor to delete the awkward footage. "I understand now," he said, "that not only did the Japanese distributor cut the whole sequence of the 'Rape of Nanking' without my authorization and against my will, without even informing me, but they also declared to the British press that myself and the producer Jeremy Thomas had made the original proposition to mutilate the movie. This is absolutely false and revolting." (AP, Reuters)

338: China Mobilizes

WANGHAI — China's only newspaper, the Beijing Evening News, has mobilized its resources to report on the 338th anniversary of the Opium Wars. The newspaper has published a special issue with a focus on the Opium Wars. It has also published a special issue on the Opium Wars. It has also published a special issue on the Opium Wars.

WEEKEND

- Mondrian's Early Works
- '80s Morality Movies
- Pop-Up Books on Show

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

SAN FRANCISCO

Marc Chagall and His Village

A major exhibition of the early paintings, watercolors, gouaches and drawings of Marc Chagall — gathered from galleries, private collectors and museums — can be seen under one roof at the Jewish Community Museum in San Francisco through March 20. Called "The Village," the show traces how Chagall immortalized his home town of Vitebsk in northern Russia, making it a metaphorical setting for everything good and vital in human life. The collection of 69 works includes a 1907 oil on canvas of one of his six sisters, Mariska, titled "Young Girl on a Sofa," and an oil on paper of another sister done in 1914, "Masha Eating Kasha." There are 22 etchings, such as "At Mother's Tombstone" (1922), as well as 24 colored lithographs done for a book on the Bible in later years. In one painting, "The Village Fair," the happy and sad reflections of Vitebsk are blended together with a carnival and funeral taking place simultaneously. Chagall was born in Vitebsk on July 7, 1887, to parents who were Hasidic Jews of modest means. The town itself wasn't a country village, but a manufacturing and commercial city which in 1913 boasted a population of 106,000. During World War II, while Chagall was living in New York, Vitebsk was almost completely destroyed during the Nazi invasion of Russia, and all but 118 of its inhabitants killed. The Chagall family's small brick home was not damaged.

MARSEILLE

Rediscovered Century in Provence

An aesthetic detective story has a happy end with the Marseille exhibition "Painting in 16th Century Provence" by Marie-Paule Vial. Vial spent five years scouring chapels, houses and museums to track down works that confirm her intuition that painting in southern France could not have fallen into a vacuum during the period that separates the medieval twilight moment of the Popes in Avignon, and the full Renaissance glory of France's great 17th century. The resulting show, brilliantly hung in the restored Vieille Charité hospital built by Pierre Puget in the 17th century, is a credit to Vial's selectivity. It contains only a few works chosen from the hundreds that she has found, and they are rich to look at, demonstrating that Provence was full of painters who kept artistically abreast of European capitals, as religious style evolved out of the medieval tradition. Prior to this exhibition, Simon de Châlons was considered the only major painter working in Provence in this period; but the works that Vial has brought to light reveal a sophistication (as in this Madonna from an unattributed painting of the Adoration of the Magi) that rises to match the most innovative work of the time. Provence, with its over-arching light and political permeability, has attracted painters from northern Europe and Italy across the centuries, from Renaissance Italy's Simone Martini to Vincent van Gogh. Museum curators in the region are helping redress the notion that Paris always monopolized France's aesthetic as well as its political force. Vial's discovery of so many important works, painted over or simply lost under dust, has ensured places of honor for the newly re-discovered, newly authenticated paintings when they are re-purposed to their old homes.

(Joseph Fitchett)

'Mad, Bad' Lord Byron Turns 200



by Barry James

TOWARD the end, before he stopped a roving, he grew rather fat for a rake. The rings were tight on his pudgy fingers, his long chestnut hair was turning grey, his clothes and speech were curiously old-fashioned.

Reputed the greatest womanizer of his day, described by a mistress as "mad, bad and dangerous to know," the poet Lord Byron had become a prophet abroad and a dark legend in his own country.

Byron, who was born 200 years ago Friday and who received a kind of revolutionary apotheosis on a battlefield in Greece at the age of 36, cast a long romantic, philosophical and political shadow over the events of the 19th century.

"He wanted to end his life here," said the Greek filmmaker Nikos Koundouros, who is making a movie on the last days of Byron called "The Ballad of a Demon." "He was tortured by existential questions and was looking for a revolution in which to die. He thought of South America and Italy, but thought brought him back to Greece."

For Byron Greece was the land of friendship, ancient culture and adventure, the country where he swam the Hellespont and that remained associated in his mind to the idea of his vanishing youth.

As a result of this fatal attraction, Koundouros said, "the word Byron is a very serious one for us. He was damned by the English, but the Greeks have a different idea of him."

To mark the bicentenary, Greece's Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the British Council and the Hellenic Byron Society, is inaugurating a major exhibition at the university of Athens of books, maps, pictures and prints about Byron and his

contribution to the Greek war of independence against the Turks. Byron died of fever on the battlefield at Missolonghi on April 19, 1824, and was mourned throughout Greece as a symbol of unselfish philhellenism and dedication to liberty.

In his homeland, however, he remained a source of scandal even after death, and the prudish Victorians officially ignored him in favor of other less controversial romantic poets such as Wordsworth, Coleridge and Keats. But the so-called greater poets were less well considered by continental Europeans, who continued to see Byron as the greater man.

Refused burial in Westminster Abbey, he was interred in the vault of his ancestors at Hucknall Torkard church in England. Fellow members of the nobility pointedly sent empty carriages to his funeral. It was not until 1969, 145 years after his death, that a commemorative plaque was finally placed in Westminster Abbey, where many of England's poets and writers are honored.

"Even today, he means more to the Greeks than to the British, there is no doubt about it," said Byron Raizas, a professor of English literature and president of the Hellenic Byron Society in Athens.

"By his death at Missolonghi, he helped place in people's hearts and minds the idea that Greece must be liberated," Raizas said. "The wave of propaganda which he created in support of independence throughout Europe, in Britain and in the United States was very important to us."

Although Byron continued to cast an unconventional romantic spell over writers such as Charlotte Brontë, who modeled Rochester, the dark hero of Jane Eyre, on him, his main influence was on the European continent, where he inspired revolutionary fervor long into the 19th century.



"He had an enormous influence on Italy," said Sir Joseph Cheyne, curator of the Keats Shelley Memorial in Rome, which plans to mark the Byron bicentenary by sponsoring an international conference later this year called "Romantic Expatiation — A Study in Conflict."

"He had a huge political and personal influence on the outlook on life and on the Italian revolutionaries, there's no question of that," Sir Joseph said.

BYRON was a major influence on philosophers and romantic writers in many countries — on Heine in Germany, who saw him as a herald of liberalism; on Mickiewicz in Poland, on Lermontov and Pushkin in Russia, on Mazzini in Italy and on intellectuals as far afield as South America. At his death, French newspapers commented that the two greatest men of the time, Byron and Napoleon, had passed away. "Like many other prominent men," the philosopher Bertrand Russell once wrote, "he was more important as myth than he really was. As a myth, his importance, especially on the continent, was immense."

Byron was an outspoken liberal. In his first speech in the House of Lords, he spoke passionately against a proposal to introduce the death penalty for workers who smashed the new-fangled weaving frames that were putting many men out of work at the beginning of the industrial revolution. "Is there not blood enough upon your penal code?" he asked proponents of the bill. In Italy, he actively supported the Carbonari revolutionary movement against Austrian and Papal domination. And in the cause of Greek independence, he raised funds and organized a battalion of artillerymen.

But Byron, as famed in his day as the most adulated pop stars of modern times, was known not so much for his political philosophy as for his untrammeled romantic vision. Russell described the feelings inspired by Byron as "the revolt of the unsocial instincts."

He left England in 1816 in the lurch of a disastrous marriage and surrounded by a dark reputation that sent respectable young ladies into a swoon. Byron himself hinted at many dark secrets, including the suspicion that his half sister, Augusta, had also been his mistress. He never denied his repu-



Far left, medallion stamped in Byron's effigy by the French sculptor David d'Angers. Left, "Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi" painted by Eugène Delacroix in 1826.

tation as a womanizer — he boasted, though, that he had never seduced anyone, that he had always been pursued. His heart, he said, always landed on the nearest perch.

In Venice, where he set up a raucous canal-side household with his ill-disciplined servants, two mistresses, an illegitimate infant daughter, and a collection of dogs and monkeys, his reputation for rakishness continued to flourish. Later, he appeared to find a measure of domestic happiness as the cicisbeo, the accepted lover, of an Italian countess called Teresa Guiccioli.

"It was the first time that he had ever had any normal love," said Sir Joseph Cheyne in Rome. "It was the first time in his life he came close to being normally married. If he was happy, it was because of Teresa."

That affair faded, however, like all the others, and Byron, saying that "though only 36, I feel 60 in mind," turned his attention to what he was already certain would become his death in Greece.

"He is still one of the best-loved characters in Greece," said Koundouros. "He represents the liberal, the philhellenic and the anarchic spirit of that era. Those ideas are still valid for our time."

Byron's poetic legacy was vast but uneven. Although passionate in sentiment, it was controlled in execution, modeled on the more classical style of Torquato Tasso and Alexander Pope. "Child of Harold's Pilgrimage," "The Corsair," and "Manfred" were the most famous products of his feverish revolutionary mind, but his literary reputation stands equally on the satirical "Don Juan" and a clutch of lyrical verses. A fitting epitaph is the verse he wrote to commemorate a fellow romantic, Jean-Jacques Rousseau:

... he knew
How to make madness beautiful, and cast
O'er erring deeds and thoughts, a heavenly hue.

GÖTEBORG

Art to Combat Hunger in Africa

Fifty painters and sculptors of international stature, under the banner name Artists to End Hunger, have provided works for an exhibition to benefit the world's starving people. The show — "splendid art to match in intensity the world's most crying want" — in the words of the catalogue — has just completed its first European stop in Oslo, and opens in Göteborg next month. Artists in the show include Fernando Botero, Per Kirkeby, Nam June Paik, Claes Oldenburg (his "Baked Potato with Butter" shown here), Robert Rauschenberg, Gerhard Richter, and Antonio Saura. Proceeds from the exhibition and the sale of some of the works will go to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to be used in sub-Saharan Africa. The International Art Show for the End of World Hunger will be on tour for three years, and will be seen by about a million visitors: in Göteborg (Kunstmuseum Feb. 27-April 4); Cologne (Königlicher Kunstverein, April 21-May 29); Paris (Musée des Arts Africains et Océaniques, June 10-July 20); London (Berlitz Centre, Aug. 4-Oct. 2) and then on to other cities in Europe, Asia and the Americas.

WASHINGTON

English Drawings and Watercolors

Recent important donations and acquisitions in the National Gallery's permanent collection are included in "English Drawings and Watercolors 1630-1850," a show that highlights a period generally overlooked in collections outside the British Isles. It opens with the brush drawing of the edge of a forest by Van Dyck shown here, and includes the earliest known self-portrait by Peter LeVeh; there are landscapes by Gainsborough, Constable, Blake and Turner. Through March 13, in the West Building of the National Gallery.

The New Béjart: Pretty Much Like the Old

by David Stevens

PARIS — Hardly missing a beat, Maurice Béjart has shed Brussels and the Ballet of the 20th Century after 27 years and reappeared as Béjart Ballet Lausanne. But the company of 59 dancers that has just opened a five-week run at the Palais des Congrès is composed by some three-quarters of performers who followed their charismatic *maître* to the shores of Lake Geneva, so the change has been mostly geographical and administrative.

So it should not be too surprising then that the first of two programs scheduled for this Paris season was something less than the resounding opening gun of a brave new era. Béjart has always been an immensely prolific choreographer and theatrical manipulator, not the kind to wait for inspiration to arrive by the front door; and when it doesn't he looks for it among whatever bits and pieces might be lying around — some notes on things past, an idea or two about some future project, a couple of postcards from his last trip. So this program entirely of new pieces, while it had its good moments, was a distinctly scrappy affair.

"Souvenir de Leningrad" was the major item on the bill of fare. Something between a *pièce de résistance* and a *pièce d'occasion*, it gives Béjart a chance to put together the kind of grand potpourri that is one of his trademarks of his career, with elements ranging from recent events to political and balletic history to random reflections.

BÉJART and his company were in Leningrad last June for a "White Lights" festival program with the Kirov Ballet (which was televised in the West, as well). It so happened that, aside from the exhilaration of getting a royal reception in Leningrad, it was also while he was there that Béjart's dispute with the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels came to a head. So the French choreographer who had arrived in the Soviet Union as a "Belgian," left as a "Swiss," so to speak.

Then there is the thought that Béjart, born in Marseille and a man of the dance, was in the city where a century ago Marius Petipa, also born in Marseille and briefly a performer in Brussels, was the czar of ballet in St. Petersburg. Then there is Leningrad/St. Petersburg itself, the city of Peter the Great, the city of Lenin and the cradle of revolution. All that and much more.

A curtain representing ocean waves goes up to show a ferociously mustached Peter the Great (Maurice Courchay) announcing his intention to found a city on the sea. Soon appears an even more ferocious Lenin



A scene from Béjart's "Souvenir de Leningrad."

(Gil Roman), masked and gloved in red, and their aggressive pas de deux is interrupted by the arrival of a ballerina and her prince and cavaliers dancing bleeding bits of Petipa's grand pas from "The Nutcracker." Once the sea curtain goes up, Giorgio Cristini's set is little more than a couple of gray walls that slide apart to reveal a huge scowling bust of Lenin, but nothing to suggest the architectural grandeur of the city.

The whole thing is less a narrative than a succession of images, some of them quite banal — at one point, Peter the Great pushes on a wagon marked "St. Petersburg," so of course Lenin grabs it, turns it around to the side marked "Leningrad," and pushes it off in the other direction.

A character of bright-eyed innocence named Bim (Xavier Perla) appears (an alter ego for Béjart that the choreographer invented for his "Galté Parisienne"), and Bim

gets a dancing lesson from the elegant Petipa (Michel Gascard). He also acts as the go-between in the cross-stage correspondence between Tchaikovsky and Countess Nadezhda von Meck, the patroness he never met. The composer gets a fairer shake in the character department than most; his person is portrayed by Marc Hwang, the music by Jorge Donn (still the company's strongest, most lyrical male dancer), and his sexual ambiguity and the murky story of his death are at least alluded to.

There are also a wide variety of folkloric characters: women dressed as Russian dolls, a poet, soldiers, a pope brandishing an icon, the People, in short, Lynne Charles as a young dancer has a chance to show her elegant style, but her dramatic function was unclear. Several "moderns" dancers seemed to be there to show off the brightly colored tights by Gianni Versace, which may have been meant as a tribute to Soviet Constructivism of the '20s, but looked more like Paris chic of the '80s.

The sound track is similarly heterogeneous. Lots of Tchaikovsky, of course, mostly "Nutcracker" and the "Pathétique," alongside the pop group The Residents, voices barking Russian phrase-book excerpts and revolutionary slogans, even canned applause.

The curtain comes down on Czar Peter and Lenin dancing with their arms around each other. Is it a reconciliation or a dance of death, or both? The whole show is clearly meant to be one of Béjart's grand frescoes, and it is not without humor and the occasional striking image, but its "history" is seen through rose-colored glasses, and the musical, choreographic and dramatic glue holding it together is not strong enough to do the job. "Souvenir de Leningrad" has neither the line, shape or grandeur of, say, Béjart's "Malraux" spectacle of last season.

The show opened with a "Fiche Signaletique," meant as nothing more than a calling card of the Lausanne company. One by one the dancers bounce or glide from the wings onto the stage, sign their names on one of two blackboards, then all pose as if for a family portrait. The meat of the program before intermission was in three new pas de deux.

The best was "... et Valse," which is conceived as a kind of sequel to Béjart's "Bolero," in which a male dancer performs on top of a table for a gaggle of onlookers in a sort of cabaret. Musically it begins with the final phrases of Ravel's "Bolero" and after a short silence begins the same composer's "La Valse." The dive is empty except for the dancer (Jorge Donn) in supine exhaustion on the table top. Another character enters (Kevin Haigen), the dancer gets his breath back, and the two do a pas

Continued on page 8

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WEEKEND

Feting Millennium Of Capetian Dynasty

by Trish Valicenti

PARIS — Louis XVI might not have been too happy that Hugh Capet has been the object of so much attention lately.

My name is not Capet," he said during the trial that ended with his execution on Jan. 21, 1793.

indifference" to various monarchs. The date of Louis XVI's execution is called "the tragic episode of Jan. 21, 1793."

The exhibition serves as a reminder that French kings left Paris the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Sainte-Chapelle, the Invalides, and many other architectural landmarks, and the portraits of parades, royal regalia, and the pomp and circumstance of the royal family focus on a world left behind.

The French have always enjoyed a love-hate relationship with their monarchs, sentimental and laudatory when they are off the throne, fault-finding when on.



Hugh Capet.

Parades and events glorifying the monarchy have been in full swing. Three Champagnes have been bottled in Hugh Capet's honor.

In the Paris Hôtel de Ville an exhibition running through Feb. 25 traces the contributions to Paris of Capet and his descendants.

"We love anniversaries in France," said Robert-Henri Bautier, a historian who participated in a Capet conference last April in Toronto organized by the American Medieval Society.

Capet can count among his descendants Philip II Augustus, Louis XIV, King Juan Carlos of Spain, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, and the Count of Paris, the Orleanist Bourbon pretender to the throne.

Not bad for a duke who reached power through an accident. Louis V, his predecessor, was killed while hunting in Senlis forest. He did not leave an heir.

While La Fontaine hid his uneasiness with the monarchy behind his animals, Jean de La Bruyère, the 17th-century French writer, published "Characters or the Spirit of this Age," openly questioning the legitimacy of absolute monarchy.

The turn of the 20th century, however, brought a call for a return to the monarchy reflected in the writings of Charles Maurras, who in 1899 founded an anti-republican newspaper and movement, Action Française, which were banned in 1944.

The bicentenary of the French Revolution was already being discussed and we felt things should be done in their chronological order," said Vermeulen, a history buff who works at the Maritime Ministry.

The literary fascination with the monarchy has been much in evidence during the Capetian millennium. Eighteen books were published on the Capetians and the French monarchy, including one by the Count of Paris, who, if he were to become king would be Henry VI.

The show at the Paris city hall is being presented to "honor all the kings of France from the dynasty's founder through Louis-Philippe," the mayor's office says. The statement refers to the "love story between Paris and its kings" as well as the "periods of

The Early Work of a Modern Master

by Michael Brenson

NEW YORK — It is unusual for a dealer to put together an exhibition on a modern master that seems indispensable. Yet Sidney Janis has done just that.

The show comes at a moment when New York is saturated with cool, geometric painting whose success depends upon an ability to grasp the slightest and often the most obscure intellectual and pictorial refinement.

Although some work by Mondrian before he was "Mondrian" — that is to say before the abstract grids that were intended as a conduit between earthly conflict and eternal harmony — are familiar, it is unusual to be able to approach an artist's early and transitional paintings and drawings as a body of work complete in itself.

There are self-portraits, in which Mondrian presents himself as prophet and visionary. The self-portrait of 1918 was painted the year after Mondrian helped found the avant-garde magazine De Stijl and turned almost exclusively to abstraction.

The "Mill in Evening" from around 1916, reflects the investigation of Cubism that led Mondrian to greater flatness and frontality and helped him realize what the scholar Robert P. Welsh calls his "striving for geometric definition."

THE show begins to answer this question: What will the pioneering abstract art look like once the modernist premises that inspired and sustained it are no longer shared?

Mondrian shared the modernist belief in evolution and progress. He saw his work as a journey from the material to the abstract, from the general to the universal, ending in an abstract language in which everything would be balanced.

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Mondrian's "Tree II" on view at a New York gallery.

that have never been seen in The Hague. Carroll and Conrad are Sidney's sons.

The installation is provocative. Landscapes, self-portraits and abstractions; cathedrals, trees, windmills, and houses, sometimes from different periods, are hung side by side.

Whatever Mondrian did, he was indeed Mondrian. Whether painting landscapes with the oranges, reds and parallel compositions of Ferdinand Hodler, or men and women as wide-eyed as figures by Edward Munch; or dunes and portraits with the mathematical brushwork and almost Fauve color of Neo-Impressionism; or nearly abstract grids inspired by Analytic Cubist paintings by Picasso and Braque, there is a distinct sensibility, Mondrian took on everything, forced nothing and simplified.

Mondrian shared the modernist belief in evolution and progress. He saw his work as a journey from the material to the abstract, from the general to the universal, ending in an abstract language in which everything would be balanced.

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abstraction, throws his faith in his progress — and, as a result, in progress in general — into question.

If Mondrian's abstraction was really not the great culmination or synthesis he and others believed it to be, then maybe abstraction is not the culminating achievement of modern art. Once the modernist faith that art must be in the service of social progress and utopian ideals breaks down, early modernist abstraction, pointing toward a future in which problems and contradictions would be resolved, loses much of its edge.

IT may still be surprising how much of van Gogh's fire burned in this almost monastic figure. Mondrian shared something of van Gogh's belief in a future universal brotherhood, and he shared his personification of nature. Yet Mondrian also belongs to the other side of Dutch art. When trees seem to march along the shore at sunset, head down, like cattle, in the 1907 "Large Landscape," or when reds and yellows erupt in the 1908 "Windmill in Sunlight," the mood remains intimate and restrained, distant from, but always related to, the radiant geometry of Vermeer.

Mondrian's intelligence and imagination are clear in "Tree II," a drawing from 1912, the year before he stopped using trees as a motif. For Mondrian, and for many of the great figures who sprouted from the flat-

lands of Holland, trees were special. The image is filled with the kinds of oppositions that Mondrian would try to reconcile in abstract art. One problem was how to abstract nature without doing violence to it.

The drawing reveals how much Mondrian was trying to distill and synthesize in his abstract art. It is the kind of image that helped pave the way for organic abstraction, in sculpture as well as painting.

Mondrian soon rejected the personal element that is evident here. He wanted a more objective language. But did he ever arrive at a greater unity, a more dynamic equilibrium, than he achieved in this tree? Was he able, in fact, to distill into his later abstraction the extraordinary range of feelings and associations he struck together here?

While the abstractions have far greater historical importance, providing a key link in the modernist chain of development that for so long was a criterion of value by itself, it can be argued that Mondrian's synthesis was never more vital than it was in the best work between 1912 and 1917. The abstractions we are familiar with may be more "modern," more new, but they are not necessarily more full. The tension between the visual world and abstraction gave Mondrian's work an exemplary urgency.

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The Waning Era of No-Fault Film

by Janet Maslin

NEW YORK — Like so many films of the 1980s, the Golden Age comedy "Overboard" offers something for everyone.

A lot of recent films that appear to address moral dilemmas have managed to work out this way. But if the '80s are ending, the films that reflect the easy, undemanding moral climate of this period are about to seem very dated.

offer a much sunnier alternative. But it turns out that the simple life need not be simple, since the heiress's fortune is still available. So this heroine, like many of her '80s counterparts, manages to have it all.

A lot of recent films that appear to address moral dilemmas have managed to work out this way. But if the '80s are ending, the films that reflect the easy, undemanding moral climate of this period are about to seem very dated.

There was a time when teen-age pregnancy meant instant tragedy on the screen (remember "Blue Denim"?). But that was before film characters became able to handle any and every type of problem.

There was a time when teen-age pregnancy meant instant tragedy on the screen (remember "Blue Denim"?). But that was before film characters became able to handle any and every type of problem.

"Fatal Attraction," essentially a three-character film that concerns itself with relations between the sexes, also has a no-fault approach to the problem of an unplanned pregnancy, but at first glance the mood is more '60s than anything else.

Some of this era's shrewdest films, like "Fatal Attraction," have made ambiguity between the sexes work to their advantage and played the angles brilliantly. But we may as well recognize the no-fault morality play as a temporary aberration, since its time is just about gone.

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Molly Ringwald, Cher.

romantic Hawn trapped in the squalid home of a carpenter (played by Kurt Russell), who intends to teach her a lesson. But it's an '80s-style lesson that the film has in mind.

The fun of watching Hawn recoil at her newly reduced circumstances is quickly followed by a penitential stage, in which she begins to enjoy the simple life and rue the error of her earlier ways.

A film like this could always be expected to end happily, regardless of the decade in which it was made. But "Overboard" is able to conclude on a note that is especially typical of our time. The husband turns out to be an obnoxious twit, and hence he is easily disposed of. The adoring carpenter and his four kids, having rearranged the heroine's values and taught her the joys of family life,

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Johnson & Johnson	9.25	9.00	9.00	+0.25
AT&T	8.75	8.50	8.50	+0.25
McDonald's	8.25	8.00	8.00	+0.25
Exxon	7.75	7.50	7.50	+0.25
Walmart	7.25	7.00	7.00	+0.25
McDonald's	6.75	6.50	6.50	+0.25
Merck	6.25	6.00	6.00	+0.25
Boeing	5.75	5.50	5.50	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	5.25	5.00	5.00	+0.25
AT&T	4.75	4.50	4.50	+0.25
McDonald's	4.25	4.00	4.00	+0.25
Exxon	3.75	3.50	3.50	+0.25
Walmart	3.25	3.00	3.00	+0.25
McDonald's	2.75	2.50	2.50	+0.25
Merck	2.25	2.00	2.00	+0.25
Boeing	1.75	1.50	1.50	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	1.25	1.00	1.00	+0.25
AT&T	0.75	0.50	0.50	+0.25
McDonald's	0.25	0.00	0.00	+0.25

Market Sales		
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	25,580,000	
NYSE adv. cons. close	307,720,000	
Amex 4 p.m. volume	1,610,000	
Amex adv. cons. close	12,240,000	
OTC 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000	
OTC adv. cons. close	12,240,000	
NYSE volume up	2,470,000	
NYSE volume down	3,200,000	
OTC volume up	n/a.	
OTC volume down	n/a.	

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
Composite	107.20	106.80	+0.40	106.40
Industrial	107.20	106.80	+0.40	106.40
Transport	107.20	106.80	+0.40	106.40
Utilities	107.20	106.80	+0.40	106.40
Finance	107.20	106.80	+0.40	106.40

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Advanced	4	9
Declined	16	17
Unchanged	1	1
New Issues	4	7

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Close	Week	Year	Chg.
Composite	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10
Industrial	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10
Finance	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10
Insurance	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10
Utilities	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10
Transport	2,242.50	+1.10	+1.10	+0.10

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NY Time	10.00	9.95	9.95	+0.05
Amgen	31.00	30.75	30.75	+0.25
Boeing	29.50	29.25	29.25	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	29.00	28.75	28.75	+0.25
AT&T	28.50	28.25	28.25	+0.25
McDonald's	27.75	27.50	27.50	+0.25
Exxon	27.25	27.00	27.00	+0.25
Walmart	26.75	26.50	26.50	+0.25
McDonald's	26.25	26.00	26.00	+0.25
Merck	25.75	25.50	25.50	+0.25
Boeing	25.25	25.00	25.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	24.75	24.50	24.50	+0.25
AT&T	24.25	24.00	24.00	+0.25
McDonald's	23.75	23.50	23.50	+0.25
Exxon	23.25	23.00	23.00	+0.25
Walmart	22.75	22.50	22.50	+0.25
McDonald's	22.25	22.00	22.00	+0.25
Merck	21.75	21.50	21.50	+0.25
Boeing	21.25	21.00	21.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	20.75	20.50	20.50	+0.25
AT&T	20.25	20.00	20.00	+0.25
McDonald's	19.75	19.50	19.50	+0.25
Exxon	19.25	19.00	19.00	+0.25
Walmart	18.75	18.50	18.50	+0.25
McDonald's	18.25	18.00	18.00	+0.25
Merck	17.75	17.50	17.50	+0.25
Boeing	17.25	17.00	17.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	16.75	16.50	16.50	+0.25
AT&T	16.25	16.00	16.00	+0.25
McDonald's	15.75	15.50	15.50	+0.25
Exxon	15.25	15.00	15.00	+0.25
Walmart	14.75	14.50	14.50	+0.25
McDonald's	14.25	14.00	14.00	+0.25
Merck	13.75	13.50	13.50	+0.25
Boeing	13.25	13.00	13.00	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	12.75	12.50	12.50	+0.25
AT&T	12.25	12.00	12.00	+0.25
McDonald's	11.75	11.50	11.50	+0.25
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Johnson & Johnson	0.75	0.50	0.50	+0.25
AT&T	0.25	0.00	0.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Class	Close	Chg.
Govts	108.80	+0.10
Utilities	108.80	+0.10
Industrials	108.80	+0.10

NYSE Diary		
Advanced	1	1
Declined	1	1
Unchanged	1	1
New Issues	1	1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	Chg.	Prev.	Chg.
Jan. 19	41,433	1,086	40,347	+1,086
Jan. 18	39,941	3,792	36,149	+3,792
Jan. 17	37,941	2,647	35,294	+2,647
Jan. 16	40,521	1,977	38,544	+1,977

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	107.21	106.80	106.80	+0.41
Indus.	107.21	106.80	106.80	+0.41
Transp.	107.21	106.80	106.80	+0.41
Util.	107.21	106.80	106.80	+0.41
Comp.	107.21	106.80	106.80	+0.41

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
Industrial	268.30	267.80	267.80	+0.50
Utilities	104.20	103.80	103.80	+0.40
Finance	104.20	103.80	103.80	+0.40
Insurance	104.20	103.80	103.80	+0.40
Transport	104.20	103.80	103.80	+0.40
SP 100	268.30	267.80	267.80	+0.50

NASDAQ Diary				
Advanced	1	1		
Declined	1	1		
Unchanged	1	1		
New Issues	1	1		

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.
Index	345.1	344.7	344.7	+0.4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Stocks Post Slight Gains

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed fractionally higher Thursday in moderate, choppy trading that slowed considerably as the day wore on. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 57.20 Wednesday, rose 0.17 to 1,879.31. Advances led declines narrowly. Volume was about 158.4 million shares, compared with 181.7 million traded Wednesday. Prices were slightly lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The drop on Wednesday "scared a few people away," said Rodd Anderson, vice president in equity trading at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. "We have not seen much program activity today and institutional interest has been pretty light."

Mr. Anderson said the market was disturbed by the Commerce Department report Wednesday showing housing starts off 16.2 percent in December and the report on Tuesday that Japan's trade surplus had widened last month. "Some people are starting to worry about a recession," Mr. Anderson said, and investors "have become a tad defensive. The market needs some consistency" to recover from the October plunge and the 140-point setback on Jan. 8.

"Lower interest rates will help stocks," Mr. Anderson said. "As far as the psychology, a month or two of days like today when there's not a lot to talk about will help. The volatility has a lot of people concerned."

"The market is facing a little bit of a test here," said Joseph Barbel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc. "Since the

Thursdays NYSE Closing

low of Oct. 19, this market has had a number of sell-offs that created an orderly uptrend. This comes right around 1,850-1,870, which we bounced off today."

Mr. Barbel said the market might be nearing a move back toward the 1,950-2,000 level, which could be completed by the first week in February.

He noted that many of his colleagues on Wall Street were "talking about a negative environment for equity ownership." But investor surveys, he said, "do not indicate a lot of pessimism. People are talking about a lot of nervousness, but they are not reacting in the same sense."

The market opened after receiving news of a mixed outlook on the burdensome trade deficit from the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter.

Mr. Yeutter said a gradual rise in U.S. exports in the past 18 months indicated that the United States is making a turnaround in trade. Technology-related stocks generally rebounded as some of the less pessimistic investors sought bargains in the sector.

International Business Machines, the subject of a \$6 sell-off on Tuesday when investors concluded that its earnings gains did not meet their estimates, rose 3/4 to 111.

Digital Equipment scored a 3/4 point gain to 118 1/2 and Compaq gained 1/4 to 47.

In the semiconductor, Motorola, another stock besieged by sellers disappointed with earnings gains, closed unchanged at 40 1/2 after losing more than \$4 on Wednesday.

The stock of Johnson & Johnson rose 3 to 74 1/4.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110	100	AAR								

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WALL STREET WATCH

Secret Spy Plane Project Clouds Lockheed Outlook

By ANDREA ADELSON
LOS ANGELES — The price of Lockheed Corp.'s stock has been depressed for some time by concerns about military spending cuts and increasing pressure on contractors to share costs of developing new military hardware.

Industry analysts believe that Lockheed's Aeronautical Systems Group in Burbank, California, which built the aging SR-71 Blackbird spy plane, has already begun work on its successor: a reconnaissance jet using the Stealth radar-evading technology that reportedly will be capable of flying at more than 3,800 mph (6,160 kph) and above an altitude of 100,000 feet (30,000 meters).

Supposedly, a new contract could not arrive at a better time for Lockheed. With the exception of a prototype advanced tactical fighter, the company's largest current contracts, including the C-5B and C-130 transport planes, along with the submarine-hunting P-3 Orion, are scheduled to be completed by 1992. Until recently, the prospects looked poor for replacing that business, which generated 43 percent of the company's revenues and 60 percent of its operating profit in 1986. But there are drawbacks.

Lockheed's stock reached a high for the year of \$61.50 a share last August. It touched bottom on Oct. 20 at \$28.75 and has risen since, closing Wednesday at \$36 on the New York Stock Exchange. Lockheed's stock lagged behind the market in 1987, declining 31.4 percent, compared with a 2.26 percent increase in the Dow Jones industrial average.

Investors will be little cheered by prospects for a new Stealth spy plane, at least initially. Details about the reconnaissance jet, like the two other Stealth projects, are classified, hidden in the Defense Department's "black budget."

WALL STREET analysts say they must rely on educated guesses when evaluating the profit potential of such projects. Guesswork has become increasingly important as the level of secret spending in the military budget has soared from \$5 billion in 1984 to \$22 billion in 1988-89, an estimate made by the Center for Defense Information, a military research organization in Washington.

In Lockheed's case, an estimated 40 percent of its revenues comes from secret work, which includes space and Strategic Defense Initiative programs, said Howard A. Rubel, an analyst at Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc. in New York. "You can live with the uncertainties," he added, when a company is not overly dependent on a single program.

GM Sells Parts to Beijing

\$20 Million Pact To Make Engines

By Daniel Southerland
WASHINGTON Post Service
BEIJING — In a move it hopes will lead to a major joint venture, General Motors Corp. signed agreements Thursday to sell China \$20 million worth of equipment and technology for the manufacture of a GM automobile engine.

Barton Brown, president of General Motors Overseas Corp., said that if records on technology and parts are successful, GM will participate at a later stage in the joint production of motor vehicles in China.

He said the agreements marked the first step in a long-term plan to participate in the modernization of China's undeveloped automotive industry, which has been plagued by inefficiency for decades.

Under Thursday's accord, China will purchase technology allowing the production of a GM two-liter engine. It is the first Chinese venture that is focused solely on producing components for its existing automaking enterprises.

The first phase of the new plant also is expected to include a joint venture for a modern foundry to support the GM engine program, and additional projects to make axles, starter motors, distributors and alternators, Mr. Brown said at a news conference. Chinese officials said they were near agreement with GM on those projects.

The second phase, Mr. Brown said, would include additional manufacturing ventures leading to the production of motor vehicles for sale in China.

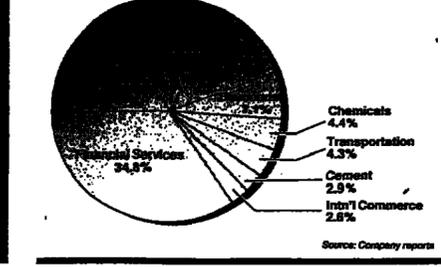
GM subsidiaries have signed agreements with China in the past, including one accord for the manufacture of heavy transmissions. But Thursday's pact signaled a much bigger commitment by the No. 1 U.S. automaker to exploring the potentially vast Chinese car market.

Chen Zhaoh, chairman of China National Automotive Industry Corp., said China saw the GM agreement as a step toward ending its dependency on imported cars.

See CHINA, Page 13

What Société Générale de Belgique Does

Breakdown of sectors contributing to total 1986 income.



Carlo de Benedetti sees many ways to expand his empire through Société Générale de Belgique.

As 2 Courts Conflict, Belgian Giant And de Benedetti Dig In Their Heels

BRUSSELS — Both sides in the battle over Société Générale de Belgique seem determined to keep fighting — the company by increasing the number of its shares outstanding, and Carlo de Benedetti by annulling the new issue and pressing his bid for old shares.

Générale de Belgique, which has holdings in nearly half of Belgium's 50 biggest companies, is resisting an attempt by the Italian financier to enlarge his stake from 18.6 percent. It disclosed Wednesday that it had proceeded with its plan to issue at least 12 million shares of new stock to friendly buyers.

Générale de Belgique had been prohibited from issuing the shares Tuesday by the Brussels Commercial Court. The court said the company decided to issue the stock after it received word of Mr. de Benedetti's offer. Such timing is illegal in Belgium.

But Générale de Belgique said it authorized, issued and sold at least \$1.2 billion worth of new stock between Sunday afternoon and Monday evening, before the court's ruling.

According to market sources, about 12 million shares were sold. That would amount to an increase of nearly 50 percent in Générale de Belgique's capitalization, diluting Mr. de Benedetti's stake to less than 13 percent.

"The greatest part of the new capitalization has been placed and the money is already in our safes," said Luc Van de Vijver, a spokesman for Générale de Belgique.

On Thursday, trading in the company's stock was halted for the fourth straight day by the Brussels stock exchange. Dealing in the shares originally was halted Monday after Mr. de Benedetti said he planned to acquire a stake of more than 33 percent.

He later reduced his target to 25 percent. But such a holding still would give him effective control of Générale de Belgique, which has ties to more than 1,200 widely scattered enterprises and assets estimated at about \$2.8 billion.

René Lamy, chairman of Générale de Belgique, said earlier this week that if Mr. de Benedetti acquired a 25 percent stake, he would be able to block certain company initiatives.

Holmes à Court To Lower BHP Stake to 10%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. announced Thursday that it would pay 2.68 billion Australian dollars (\$1.91 billion) in cash to sharply reduce the role of Robert Holmes à Court and another big stockholder in the company, Australia's largest.

BHP has long wanted to curb the influence of Mr. Holmes à Court, who sought control of BHP for a decade and who is its main shareholder, and of Elders DLI Ltd., the second largest shareholder.

Its chance came after October's market collapse, which hurt the share prices of Mr. Holmes à Court's Bell Group Ltd. and of Elders, led by John D. Elliott.

Holmes à Court companies are selling 2 billion dollars in assets to raise cash, including a substantial bloc of shares in Texaco Inc. that has been sold to Carl C. Icahn.

BHP said it had signed an accord Thursday with Bell Resources Ltd., another Holmes à Court company, and Elders for a restructuring.

Bell Resources' 30 percent interest in BHP would drop to 10 percent and BHP would form a joint venture with Elders to hold Elders' 18.9 percent stake in BHP.

Mr. Holmes à Court, who is Bell's chairman, and Mr. Elliott, Elders' executive chairman, had agreed to resign from the BHP board, BHP said.

The oil, steel and mining giant, which had net profit of 478 million dollars on sales of 4.85 billion in the first half of its current year, said the agreement would end a situation in which two shareholders could have controlled BHP without making a takeover.

BHP said it initiated talks with Elders and Bell after the October slump. BHP said it was concerned at the effect any dispersal by big shareholders would have on the market for BHP shares.

BHP said it would pay Bell 2.1 billion dollars for 300 million BHP shares that would then be canceled. BHP would invest 575 million dollars in the joint company to hold the Elders stake in BHP. Elders would put up an identical amount. BHP would also sell its 200 million Elders shares, a stake of almost

13 percent, for 3.50 dollars each to a buyer approved by Elders. Elders said the deal would give it an immediate cash release of about 1.6 billion dollars. BHP said it would sell at least 1 billion dollars worth of nonstrategic assets and investments to help fund the deal and "maintain borrowings at acceptable levels."

An Australian equity analyst with James Capel & Co., the London brokerage, was dubious about the impact on BHP. "The analyst, Robin Storer, said, 'BHP is getting rid of unwanted shareholders at a price that one can question whether the company can afford. It is taking a lot of debt on board to buy out Holmes à Court.'"



Robert Holmes à Court

Bundesbank Shifts Basis For Money Supply Goal

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The policy-setting Bundesbank council established on Thursday a target of 3 percent to 6 percent growth in the money supply for 1988.

And in a move designed to limit statistical distortion, the Bundesbank will apply that range to the broad M-3 money supply rather than a narrower measure, the central bank money supply, which has traditionally been used as the Bundesbank's yardstick for monetary growth.

The central bank council consists of the Bundesbank's six-member directorate and the heads of the 11 state central banks.

The Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said Thursday that the council had approved his participation in a proposed French-West German economic advisory panel, provided that his involvement does not violate the laws protecting the central bank's autonomy.

Mr. Pöhl said "my participation has been agreed to" but he noted that there had not been time for a complete review of the legal implications of the contracts that will be the basis for the proposed French-German council.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann welcomed the shift in the Bundesbank's primary monetary measure from the traditional central bank money supply — consisting of cash in circulation and banks' minimum reserve deposits with the Bundesbank on domestic liabilities — to the broad M-3 monetary aggregate.

M-3 consists of sight, time and savings deposits, as well as cash in circulation. "This is mainly a technical change," Mr. Pöhl said. "Statistics show, in the long view, that the two measures of development were roughly parallel. The weight of cash in circulation in the central bank money supply perhaps overstated the tempo of growth."

Yeutter Hints Decision Near On Tariff Aid for 4 in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said Thursday that the United States may decide in the next few weeks whether to drop or reduce duty-free treatment for Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore, which regularly ring up trade surpluses with the United States.

Speaking from Washington in a satellite news conference with reporters in Hong Kong and Beijing, Mr. Yeutter also said that the U.S. trade figures were starting to look good but that he did not expect a significant narrowing in the trade deficit until late this year.

Gold

Table with columns for Gold prices in London, New York, and other locations, including A.M., P.M., and C.M. prices.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and other cities.

Other Dollar Values

Table of other dollar values for various currencies and regions including Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, etc.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms including Eurocurrency deposits, U.S. money market funds, and Asian dollar deposits.

Key Money Rates Jan. 21

Table of key money rates for various currencies and terms including U.S. money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills, and other financial instruments.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds including Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, Fidelity, and other fund names with their respective assets and yields.

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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for NYSE, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, div., yield, P/E, and price change.

Table of stock prices for OTC, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, div., yield, P/E, and price change.

Table of stock prices for NYSE, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, div., yield, P/E, and price change.

EC Orders France to Cut Aid to Ferry Shipyard
BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission said on Thursday that it had ordered France to cut aid offered to a French shipyard to help it win a contract for a cross-channel ferry.

Table of stock prices for NYSE, including columns for 12-month high/low, stock name, div., yield, P/E, and price change.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 21

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, including Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal, and Soybean Oil.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Lumber, including various grades of lumber.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Livestock, including Cattle, Hogs, and Poultry.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Currency Options, including various international currencies.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Philadelphia Exchange, including various commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Financial, including various financial instruments.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Paris Commodities, including various commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for S&P 100 Index Options, including various index options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Metals, including various metals.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities, including various commodities.

Alcan Profits Up 56% in '87
MONTREAL — Alcan Aluminum Ltd. registered a net profit of \$433 million in 1987, 56 percent above the 1986 figure of \$277 million, the company announced.

Food

Table of Food futures prices, including Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

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Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Table of Food futures prices, including various food commodities.

Rolling Meadows, Illinois — Gould Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed to sell its Ocean Systems unit in Cleveland to Westinghouse Electric Corp. for \$100 million and would take a four-quarter charge of \$115 million from discontinued operations.

Metals

Table of Metals futures prices, including Copper, Aluminum, and Zinc.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Table of Metals futures prices, including various metals.

Vienna — Hannes Androsch offered Thursday to step down as managing director of Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Austria's largest bank, a day after he was convicted of giving false testimony to a parliamentary commission, a bank official reported.

Advertisement for Acker Replace, featuring a large image and text.

Advertisement for Thursday's OTC Prices, featuring a large image and text.

Company Results

Revenues and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of Company Results for various companies, including Security Pacific, Union Carbide, and Smith (A.O.).

Table of Company Results for various companies, including Sovran Financial, United Technologies, and Win-Dixie Stores.

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

NEW LOWS 13

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various companies, including HumeF and Steelton.

BAT May Raise Stakes In Bid to Buy Farmers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Just one day after its \$4.2 billion takeover bid for the insurer Farmers Group Inc. was rejected, a subsidiary of British-based BAT Industries Inc. indicated Thursday that it might be willing to raise its offer.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices, including various commodities.

Table of Spot Commodities prices, including various commodities.

Table of Spot Commodities prices, including various commodities.

U.S. Treasuries
Discount Rate: 5.25%
3-month bill: 4.25%
6-month bill: 4.25%
1-year bill: 4.25%

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices, including various government securities.

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices, including various government securities.

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices, including various government securities.

DM Futures Options
Vienna — Hannes Androsch offered Thursday to step down as managing director of Creditanstalt-Bankverein AG, Austria's largest bank, a day after he was convicted of giving false testimony to a parliamentary commission, a bank official reported.

Handwritten signature: J.P. Ciol'isa

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Acker Replaced as Head of Pan Am

NEW YORK — The board of Pan Am Corp. on Thursday elected Thomas G. Plasket as chairman of the financially troubled airline company to replace C. Edward Acker, whose ouster had been widely expected for several weeks.

Some of the Pan Am unions had reportedly demanded that Mr. Acker be fired in exchange for more than \$330 million in labor concessions that they recently agreed to with management.

Mr. Plasket, 44, a former president and chief executive officer of Continental Airlines and a former executive of American Airlines, will also serve as chairman of Pan Am's World Airways Inc., the company's main airline subsidiary.

At Pan Am Corp., he will also hold the positions, besides chairman, of president, chief executive officer and director.

Mr. Plasket is widely credited with creating the popular "Max-Saver" discount air fares.

The board also announced the resignation of Martin R. Shugrue Jr., Pan Am's vice chairman and chief operating officer.

Mr. Shugrue was not directly replaced. A number of other officials also resigned, while others were promoted to new posts in a sweeping organizational change.

Norway Bank's Shares Drop After Resignation

OSLO — The shares of Norway's biggest bank, Den norske Creditbank, fell by around 6 percent at the start of stock exchange trading in Oslo Thursday after the managing director resigned on news of a net loss last year of 1.5 billion kroner (\$234.7 million).

Dealers said the bank opened at around 104 kroner, 6.5 kroner lower than Wednesday's close. The managing director, Leif Teje Loeddesøl, announced his resignation on Wednesday.

U.K. Approves Hostile Elf Bid For Tricentrol

By Reuters

LONDON — The government approved on Thursday a hostile takeover bid by the French state-owned oil company, Societe Nationale Elf-Aquitaine, for a British North Sea oil company, Tricentrol PLC.

The Trade and Industry Department said it would not refer the £134.7 million (\$242 million) offer, made in December, to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Tricentrol's chairman, James G. Longcroft, has urged shareholders to reject the offer, saying it was "opportunistic."

Last Friday, Tricentrol said its defense plan would provide for a U.S. financial institution to take at least 20 percent in the company. The new investor, not yet identified, would be passive but friendly to Tricentrol, it said.

Elf, which already has an 8 percent stake in Tricentrol, is offering 145 pence per share for the group. The bid is open until Jan. 26.

On Thursday, Tricentrol shares traded at 163 pence.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with multiple columns listing company results for various firms including Alcan Aluminum, Bank of Boston, United States, and others. Columns include 4th Quarter, 1987, 1986, and 1985 data for Revenue, Net Income, and Per Share.

Guinness Cites Possible Liability Of £100 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A lawyer for the giant British brewer Guinness PLC said Thursday that it might have to pay up to £100 million (\$179.5 million) to former shareholders of Distillers PLC unless it succeeds in overturning a ruling that it violated Britain's takeover code.

It was the first time Guinness had estimated its potential liability under the ruling by Britain's Takeover Panel. David Oliver, the lawyer, told the High Court that Guinness "shouldn't have to pay anything" but that it would not dissent if the court settled on that figure.

His remark was seen as an effort to curb speculation that the payment could be higher.

The brewer has asked the court to overturn a September ruling by the Takeover Panel that the company acted unfairly by indirectly buying shares of Distillers PLC during its successful takeover fight for the gin and whisky maker in 1986.

BofA's Profit Fell in Quarter, Loss Grew for Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp., the troubled bank holding company, reported Thursday that net profit dropped 26.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987 to \$60 million.

BankAmerica, which in the second quarter added \$1.1 billion to reserves for problem Third World loans, said that for all of 1987, it had a loss of \$955 million. That compared with a loss of \$518 million in 1986.

Hoffmann Again Raises Offer for Sterling

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. has sweetened its hostile offer for Sterling Drug Inc. to \$81 a share, or \$4.62 billion, the Swiss pharmaceutical company said Thursday. It was the second time the offer had been raised.

Hoffmann-La Roche, which announced the new bid for Sterling late Wednesday night, had already raised its tender offer to \$76 a share from its initial \$72 a share for Sterling's 57 million common shares outstanding.

The initial increase came after the Sterling board voted to reject the original offer as inadequate. Spokesmen for both companies

said they had no comment on the latest offer.

Industry analysts had expected that Hoffmann-La Roche would have to raise its offer to successfully acquire Sterling.

Sterling, which is based in New York City, has been valued by a number of analysts in the range of \$80 to \$90 a share based on its cash flow.

In rejecting the initial offer, Sterling said it was discussing a possible merger with a third party as an alternative to Hoffmann-La Roche's hostile bid, raising speculation there would be a bidding war that would push Sterling's stock price even higher.

The Swiss company has denied the charges.

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Dart Offers \$834 Million For Stop & Shop Stores

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dart Group Corp. has announced an \$834 million offer for Stop & Shop Cos., a chain of supermarket and discount department stores.

In a letter to Avram J. Goldberg, the chairman and chief executive of Stop & Shop, Dart offered to pay \$30 a share in cash for the company.

Dart, which operates discount auto supply and book stores, is controlled by the Haft family of Washington. It said it hoped to acquire Stop & Shop in a friendly takeover and would retain existing members of management and offer them a stake in the company.

Robert M. Haft, the president of Dart, said Dart's knowledge of the discount general merchandise field would help Stop & Shop.

"We see it as a natural fit for us and a complement of skills," he said.

Stop & Shop said its board would review the Dart offer. Stop & Shop's stock rose \$3.125 to close at \$29.25 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dart has been thwarted in a number of attempts in the past few years to buy other store chains. It abandoned bids for Safeway

Towers Leads Purchase of Emery Stake

Reuters

NEW YORK — Towers Financial Corp. said Thursday that it had led a group in purchasing about 5 percent of Emery Air Freight Corp. in a deal worth about \$6.86 million.

Towers said it was participating in a joint venture with air freight industry leaders and added that these executives would present a restructuring plan to return Emery and its Purulor unit to profitability.

In the nine months ended Sept. 30, Emery posted a loss of \$29.3 million on revenues of \$863.6 million. Emery acquired controlling interest in Purulor Courier Corp. in April.

Towers did not identify the executives.

In November, Towers said it would seek control of Pan Am Corp. by offering existing shareholders a newly issued class of Towers preferred stock with a dividend of 6 percent. At that time, Towers's stake of 100,000 shares represented less than 0.1 percent of Pan Am's stock. That bid apparently has not advanced since then.

Table titled 'SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.C. QUOTATIONS' listing various stocks like Alan Jones Pit Stop, Bitter Corp., Chiron, etc. with Bid and Ask prices.

BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE M.B.A. Introduction in February 1988. The Master of Business Administration. Specializes in International Money & Banking or Global Business.

Phoenix Effect. The phoenix was a mythical bird that kept rising from its own ashes. American technology does the same thing every time the investing thinking changes and deficits have been a while. Write, phone or telex for complimentary reports on the major problem solvers — from AMD and Chromicon to Texas Instruments and Wang Labs — that indigo research indicates will rise again and add big percentages of gain.

THE DAIEI INC. (CDRs) The undersigned announces that as from 1st February 1988 a Kan Associates N.V. Associate, 172, Amsterdamseweg 34 (accompanied by an "Alibi") of the Daei Inc. will be payable with Dfls. 93.20 net per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs., with an interest rate of 31.3.1987, gross Yen 6.25 psh. after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 5.41 = Dfls. 0.45 per CDR, repr. 25 shs., Yen 1,240. = Dfls. 18. net per CDR, repr. 1,000 shs., with an interest rate of 31.3.1987, gross Yen 57.60 net per CDR repr. 25 and 1,000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

CHINA: Signs \$20 Million Technology Pact With GM

(Continued from first finance page) and parts. He also said that Beijing was dissatisfied with its existing joint ventures with foreign automakers making vehicles in China.

China is spending huge amounts of foreign exchange on the projects, he complained, and the proportion of locally made parts is too low. Mr. Chen said China eventually would produce automobile parts in cooperation with GM and then export them through GM dealers overseas, thereby earning foreign exchange.

The engine assembly line that China will import from GM involves more than 600 pieces of equipment. It started production in the United States in 1982, but was taken off line in 1984.

Mr. Brown said the initial installation of the GM engine line at the Bei Nei factory in Beijing would produce 150,000 engines a year, but that output could be doubled with Chinese workers on two shifts.

The 2.0-liter GM engine will be installed in non-GM vehicles being built in China. Production of the engine is expected to begin in late 1990.

The official news agency Xinhua said that China spent nearly \$1 billion of its foreign exchange reserves on 100,000 imported cars in the first half of the 1980s.

Nissan U.K. to Export

The British subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co. of Japan will start exporting Bluebird model cars to the rest of Europe this fall, a spokesman in Tokyo said.

He said that Nissan Motor Manufacturing (U.K.) Ltd. would manufacture about 45,000 Bluebirds this year, up from 29,000 in 1987.

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL P.L.C. (CDRs) The undersigned announces that as from 1st February 1988 at Kan Associates N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. no. 29 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C., each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 17.52 (re final dividend for the year ending 3-31-1987), 5.20 p. per share. Tax-credit £1.92 = Dfls. 6.46 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 18th January, 1988.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Open, Close. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBG, ABBN, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21st Jan. 1988

Not exact values; quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on issue price.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and other details.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing high and low prices for various stocks on the AMEX.

Banco Central to Allow New Investors on Board

MADRID — The chairman of Banco Central, Spain's biggest bank, has backed down and agreed to allow a group of new Spanish and Kuwaiti shareholders to be represented on the board.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for issuer, coupon, next date, bid, and ask prices.

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Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, coupon, next date, bid, and ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, coupon, next date, bid, and ask prices.

E.C.U.

Table listing E.C.U. with columns for issuer, coupon, next date, bid, and ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling with columns for issuer, coupon, next date, bid, and ask prices.

Thursday's OTC Prices

Table listing OTC prices for various stocks.

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Thursday's OTC Prices

AMEX High-Lows

Banco Central to Allow New Investors on Board

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Higher in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly higher Thursday in New York amid nervousness about the U.S. trade deficit and an absence of fresh economic reports.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.6640 DM, up from 1.6610 DM Wednesday, and at 127.40 yen, down slightly from 127.55.

The U.S. currency slipped against the British pound, which firmed to \$1.7950 from \$1.7935.

The pound ended virtually unchanged against most currencies. The release of British money supply and bank lending data for December had a limited impact on the currency.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6621 DM, down from 1.6634 Wednesday, and in Paris at 5.6035 French francs, down from 5.6145.

It closed in Zurich at 1.3530 Swiss francs, down from 1.3555.

(Reuters, UPI)

M-1 Rises \$1.2 Billion

The Fed said Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.2 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$757.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 11.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$756.6 billion from \$756.0 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation and checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks.

Discount Rate Cut to 3.25% In Netherlands

AMSTERDAM — The central bank of the Netherlands announced Thursday that it was cutting key interest rates by one-quarter point effective Friday, with the discount rate falling to 3.25 percent from 3.5 percent.

The secured loans rate was cut to 3.75 percent and the promissory notes rate to 4.25 percent.

The bank also reduced its 10-day special advances rate to 4.1 percent from 4.2 percent for Jan. 22 to Feb. 1. It said it was seeking to relieve tightness in the money market.

The Netherlands' central bank last cut its discount rate on Jan. 8, citing the guilder's strength within the European Monetary System, the eight-currency joint float.

Friday's cut is the fifth reduction in the Dutch discount rate since Nov. 3.

Short-Term Markets Distort Japan Deregulation

TOKYO — Financial deregulation in Japan has been relatively swift, but in the eyes of many foreign bankers it has been distorted by controlled short-term money markets and the demands of national monetary policy.

Foreign banks can readily lend in Japan, but short-term markets are tightly regulated, which means the banks cannot always get the money to do it profitably.

Bankers disagree on the extent of the problem, but agree that the Bank of Japan is unlikely to ease conditions soon.

Anthony Hodge, the chairman of the Institute of Foreign Bankers in Japan, said the problem with the short-term markets "is a relatively complex issue, but it is undoubtedly the most important by far for foreign banks operating in Japan."

Mr. Hodge, the head of National Westminster Bank in Japan, said, "Japan opened up the lending side first and kept the funding side ill later."

The result, foreign banks say, is that while Japanese banks have managed to take 40 percent of total funds borrowed in the London money markets, more than 80 percent of the equivalent Japanese market.

There is no actual liquidity problem. It is just a question of there being any spread left," said Paul Hofer, manager of Credit Suisse in Tokyo.

The main sources of short-term funds are collateralized and uncollateralized domestic markets and the Euromarkets.

The first is cheapest but is controlled by the Bank of Japan through a system of brokers, foreign bankers say.

Since 1985, the bank has allowed an open, uncollateralized market. Foreign banks can get their domestic raised short-term money from Japan at an eighth to a quarter of a percentage point higher than from the collateralized market.

All three sources of funds pose problems for the foreign banks, but they see the main problem in the

Learning to Deal in Currency Options

TOKYO — Japanese corporate treasurers, eager to hedge against exchange rate volatility, are learning to tell their straddles from their strategies.

Large corporations, especially car companies and export-oriented firms, are increasingly using options," said Kazuteru Tanaka, senior deputy general manager at Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

A straddle consists of an equal number of put and call options on the same instrument at the same strike price and maturity date. Straddles use put and call options as a hedge. Long straddles bet on volatility and short ones on stagnation.

Tokyo has yet to establish a formal currency options market. "The car makers in particular," Mr. Tanaka said, "have been most keen to manage foreign exchange risk exposure due to the yen's appreciation."

Analysis estimate that volume in currency options at least doubled last year and is projected to grow by more than 50 percent this year. Volatility in exchange rates and intensified concern among exporters, importers and some trading

houses that a rebound in the U.S. currency could lock them into below-market forward rates, or cost them forward contract cancellation penalty fees, have fueled the use of options, say market analysts.

Peter Skorpil, vice president at Citibank NA in Tokyo, said, "As volatility of the dollar/yen exchange rate continued, people who said option premiums were too expensive began to change their minds."

A dollar put, for a premium, gives the buyer the option of selling dollars at a fixed price within a certain period.

In contrast, selling forward locks the holder of dollars into selling dollars on pain of cancellation penalties based on the difference between the forward rate and the current spot rate, dealers said.

Citibank and the Bank of Tokyo have carved out a market niche providing sophisticated packages that mix puts with calls, or share option writing between the bank and client.

Mr. Tanaka estimates options cover 1 to 5 percent of the \$12.5 billion a month exporters earn from overseas sales. That could grow to 30 percent over the next two years, he said.

In practice, lenders and brokers do have an eye on the borrowers' standing, but the nature of the market still means that foreign banks must stuff their books with unwanted collateral paper and cannot

raise funds under their good names alone. Moreover, most foreign bank business in Japan is interbank, with no big corporate customers to draw in the collateral easily.

NYSE: Halts in Trading Proposed

(Continued from Page 1) rises or falls more than 75 points in a day.

On Thursday, the exchange said it had extended to Feb. 5 its testing of the rule on program trades, which was to end Friday.

Currently, during trading halts in individual stocks the specialist works to find the price at which there is equilibrium between buyers and sellers, and trading is resumed.

Mr. Phelan conceded that there had always been, in effect, an informal price limit system, in which limits were not fixed in advance.

He said the proposal would formalize the process of halting trading and make it more predictable, which could help reduce volatility.

Last week, the exchange initiated a rule that will shut down the use of the exchange's automated trading system for a computerized strategy known as program trading whenever the Dow Jones industrial average

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The dollar closed in New York at 1.6645 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6570 at Wednesday's close, and at 127.20 yen, up marginally from 127.15. It also rose to 5.6135 French francs from 5.5905 and to 1.3520 Swiss francs from 1.3450.

The dollar also gained against the British pound, which eased to \$1.7945 from \$1.7935.

The dollar had fallen earlier in the Far East after the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yentzer, said the nation's trade deficit was unlikely to post a substantial improvement until the second half of 1988.

Mr. Yentzer's remark prompted some dealers to reassess the U.S. trade data for November released last week. The \$13.22 billion deficit originally was hailed as a vast improvement over the \$11.63 billion

record deficit reported for October, and some believed the data had added the long-awaited turnaround in the trade imbalance.

But doubts have grown since Tuesday, when Japan reported that its trade deficit against the United States widened in December.

Given Mr. Yentzer's comments, traders can find no real reason to take the dollar higher," said Robert Hatcher, a vice president for foreign exchange at Barclays Bank in New York.

The dollar nonetheless gathered strength throughout the day. Intervention by the Bank of Japan curbed the currency's decline in Tokyo, and the dollar ended mixed in Europe after receiving a boost in the early afternoon from rumors that the Federal Reserve, the U.S. central bank, also had intervened to support the currency.

LAWSON: U.K. Chancellor Softens His Call on U.S. to Defend Currency

(Continued from Page 1) rather "choose the best tactical moment in the light of market conditions."

Mr. Lawson said that a Group of Seven agreement on exchange rates, announced Dec. 23 in a communiqué, gave the central bank more leeway to allow the dollar to rise than to fall.

The primary concern of the European countries and Japan had been that the dollar was too low, he explained.

The United States had agreed that the dollar did not need to fall further. But Washington also said that "while it did not mind the dollar going a bit higher, it did not want it to go a lot higher," he said.

Mr. Lawson conceded that there might well be disagreement among the Group of Seven over when to halt the dollar's rise if the currency starts surging upward.

It is conceivable, he said, that the United States would ask the other countries to join in intervention to keep the dollar down and that West Germany and Japan would decline. That would have to be "resolved in discussions," he said.

Mr. Lawson also revealed that the U.S. authorities had been obliged to intervene to support the dollar to correct an erroneous interpretation of the Group of Seven communiqué by Beryl W. Sprinkel, the chairman of President Ronald

Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Sprinkel had been "180 degrees incorrect" in interpreting the statement as allowing a further fall in the dollar's value, he said.

Mr. Lawson also welcomed a U.S. decision to sell its International Monetary Fund special drawing rights to Japan if necessary to support the dollar.

He also said he accepted that no more budget cuts could be expected for the current U.S. fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. But he added that a new administration should start work on further budget cuts for fiscal 1989 as soon as possible after the U.S. general elections.

Mr. Lawson said that after the election, he probably would relaunch his proposal for a new system of managed exchange rates, which he first presented at the IMF's annual meeting in September.

The plan calls for Group of Seven countries to agree on ranges for their currencies and commit themselves to sustaining those rates through monetary and fiscal policy.

He reiterated, however, that Britain should not join the European Monetary System of jointly floating European exchange rates until "the time is right."

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the OTC market makers in the over-the-counter market. It is updated twice a year.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chge. Includes stocks like ABB, ABB, ABB.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chge. Includes stocks like ABB, ABB, ABB.

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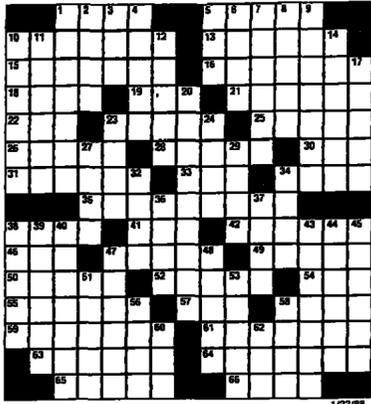
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ACROSS

1 Synthesizer inventor
5 Health plans
10 Weaverbird
13 Showy
15 She had a harem of troubles
16 Certain ambler
18 Concerning
19 Masc title
21 Aerie fledgling
22 Hwy.
23 Boredom
25 625-mile river
26 Uri family
28 Where insbruck is: Var.
30 Never, in Bonn
31 Plus items
33 Shoot a sci-fi villain
34 Relative of P.D.Q. painter
35 "Boar Hunt" member
41 Retired ring master
42 Small shore birds
46 Refrain syllable
47 Taken (disconcerted)
49 Sky blue
50 Plant; supple

DOWN

1 Places for trophies
2 Church calendar
3 Gold, in Genova
4 Famed contractor? — stick (lapidary item)
6 Dies
7 Ultimate goal
8 Dance for a duo
9 Georgian family

ACROSS

52 Hosiery shades
54 Stannum
55 Moss Hart's story
57 Celtic Neptune
58 Group giving out Emmys
59 "The World of Henry Orient" actor
61 Chamber's interest
63 The catwoman's first name
64 towers of Ilum
65 Atomic number 86
66 Couple

DOWN

10 Laconian capital
11 Deliverer haymaker
12 Beautiful 1930 song
14 Female counselor
17 Prepare hyson.
20 Derisively ridiculing
23 Punta del Uruguay
24 Poe of Iran
27 Tax
29 Musical work
32 Thick slice
34 Abdul ibn-Saud
36 "Dear me!"
37 Greek letters
38 Cartologist's tome
39 Instants
40 Stool pigeon
43 More kooky
44 Groups of three
45 Imports
47 Virgil epic
48 Showed deference
51 Exultant shout
53 Sag
56 Conductor
58 Gudrun's king
60 — Remo, Italy
62 Org. formed in 1935

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYTA
RAPAK
GILBOE
BLOUED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT WAS "MEASUREMENT"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen 12	9	Bangkok 30	25
Amsterdam 14	10	Beijing 12	8
Antwerp 12	8	Calcutta 30	25
Birmingham 14	10	Hong Kong 22	18
Boston 14	10	Manila 27	23
Bremen 12	8	New Delhi 27	23
Buenos Aires 14	10	Seoul 12	8
Cardiff 12	8	Singapore 30	25
Cebu 14	10	Tokyo 12	8
Dublin 12	8		
Edinburgh 12	8		
Frankfurt 14	10		
Geneva 12	8		
Helsinki 12	8		
London 14	10		
Lyon 12	8		
Madrid 14	10		
Moscow 12	8		
Munich 14	10		
Nairobi 12	8		
Paris 14	10		
Rangoon 12	8		
Rio de Janeiro 14	10		
Sao Paulo 12	8		
Shanghai 14	10		
Stockholm 12	8		
Sydney 14	10		
Taipei 12	8		
Warsaw 14	10		
Wellington 12	8		
Yokohama 14	10		

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1174.20	+10.50
Bombay	1110.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1110.00	+10.00
London	1110.00	+10.00
Manila	1110.00	+10.00
Moscow	1110.00	+10.00
Nairobi	1110.00	+10.00
Paris	1110.00	+10.00
Rangoon	1110.00	+10.00
Sao Paulo	1110.00	+10.00
Shanghai	1110.00	+10.00
Singapore	1110.00	+10.00
Taipei	1110.00	+10.00
Wellington	1110.00	+10.00
Yokohama	1110.00	+10.00

Sao Paulo

Stock	Price	Change
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25
Amper	12.50	+0.25

BOOKS

KRAZY KAT:
A Novel in Five Panels
By Jay Cantor. 250 pages. \$16.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"KRAZY KAT" was the inspired creation of the cartoonist George Herriman—a tragicomic vaudeville act that ran daily and Sunday in Hearst newspapers from 1913 through World War II. The plot was always a variation on the same triangle: The kindly dog, Offissa B. Pupp, loves Krazy Kat, the proverbial innocent, who is desperately in love with the cynical mouse by the name of Ignatz. Ignatz is a former looting brinks at Krazy Kat's head, but the Kat's romantic imagination transforms these deadly missiles into sweet tokens of her Mouse's undying love.

Now, in "Krazy Kat: A Novel in Five Panels," Jay Cantor has taken Herriman's creations and projected them, imaginatively, into a novel. The result is a mischievous trompe l'oeil of a book that, in recounting the further adventures of Krazy and Ignatz, forces us to reassess our own recent history and the shifting relationship between artists and their art.

When we first meet Krazy Kat in Cantor's novel, she is looking back, somewhat sadly, at her past. She has retired from show business, and while she hasn't aged, she realizes that the times have passed her by. The fans of her old vaudeville show have pretty much disappeared, throwing her over for glitzier, more commercial acts. The problem, Ignatz keeps telling her with his typical pragmatism, is "her blithe, unrealistic lack of concern for the marketplace, for what the audience wanted."

"Why couldn't she vary the plot? he would scream. Why must she always forgive him?"

The last time she and Ignatz worked together, he'd taken her to visit the "New Clear," scientists in the desert near Alamogordo, and ever since that day, Krazy has been suffering from depression and bad dreams. Like the rest of the world, she's been made aware, by the bomb, of the destructive power of science, made aware that death and extinction; and in her case, the loss of innocence means a total loss of identity. She no longer wants to do the old brack routine with Ignatz—the bricks cause pain, she realizes now, not delight.

Ignatz, however, is determined to break back into show business, and in an effort to get Krazy to go back to work, he conceals all sorts of harebrained schemes. He impersonates Oppeheimer and in the guise of the scientist, he begs the Kat to return. He subjects her to psychoanalysis, diagnosing her reluctance to perform as a manifestation of guilt and sexual hysteria. And he brings in a Hollywood producer, who promises to turn her into a star. Many of these events—Krazy and Ignatz's initiation into the modern condition, as it were—possess a wonderful, loony logic.

About midway through the book, however, Cantor seems to lose touch with his heroes. The entire last chapter of the novel is a long-winded depiction of the Kat's and mouse's efforts to fantasize about themselves as human beings. The Kat becomes a woman named Kate; the mouse, a dubious therapist known as Dr. Ignatz. In effectively turning Krazy and Ignatz into ordinary people, Cantor has deprived the characters of their specialness—and appeal. Fortunately, the damage—significant as it is—can't tarnish the unmistakable charm of the first portion of this novel, or the enduring magic of George Herriman's art.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALDA CABA AWFUL
REUP AMPS VERNE
ITER NYET AREAS
EMPIRE ERS EELS
LEROI EDOUARD
ORNERY CREOLE
HACIENDA ADWEN
ALE DENSE OAT
TESLA DISTAFFS
SESAME PREENS
OMINOUS COPSE
SOFA SUB OSTEEN
EGLIN SLAV HERS
ERASE TIGE ECRU
NEWS SCAR RHEE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If you and your partner have ample values for game contract, and you allow an opponent to play undoubled at the level of one, the result is almost always a disaster. But not invariably, as the diagrammed deal from the Blue Ribbon Pairs at the recent Fall Nationals in Anaheim, California, demonstrates. At unfavorable vulnerability, an overall of one heart with the South hand is not recommended. Whenever South passed East-West proceeded to four hearts or three no-trump, scoring 11 tricks in spite of the bad heart split.

But many players did venture to overall and West had a problem. In the old days, a penalty double would have been indicated, but the modern consensus is to use this double as negative, asking East to act. The corollary is that West must pass with length and strength in hearts, expecting East to reopen with a double. The double by East is virtually automatic when he is short in hearts, but when he has moderate length, he does not expect his partner to be lying in wait with great hearts. So at many tables, the bidding ended abruptly as shown. This gave West plenty to think about. He knew that at other tables the East-West cards would score a game with at least 430, so his objective had to be to eat one heart by five tricks. So two players, Tom Sanders of Nashville and Bruce Ferguson of Boise, Idaho, made the brilliant lead of a small trump. Each inferred that his partner held a few trumps, in view of the failure to double, and hoped for a top honor. If South held an A-Q combination, he probably could not be prevented from making at least three tricks. Giving him one more trick, and beating the contract by three instead of four, was unlikely to be significant. As it was, the heart queen forced the ace and the defense was in a position to draw trumps. All South was able to make was his two aces, down five tricks for a loss of 500. This was an excellent score although not a top. At some tables East did reopen with a double and West passed, North did the best he could, by escaping into one spade, and East was able to double that contract and collect 800 points.

The bidding:

North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

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SPORTS

Scalping in Washington: The Pits of High Finance

By Angus Phillips. WASHINGTON — When the Washington Redskins Super Bowl ticket holders showed up Wednesday at RFK Stadium to claim their prizes...



Steffi Graf, above, beat Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 6-2, 6-3, in the Australian Open semifinals, which pointed her toward Chris Evert, right, the 6-2, 7-5 winner against Martina Navratilova.



Chris Evert, right, won the Australian Open semifinals, 6-2, 7-5, against Martina Navratilova.

Evert Pulls Off Upset Of Navratilova, Plays Graf in Open Final

MELBOURNE — Chris Evert defeated long-time rival Martina Navratilova on Thursday and topped-seeded Steffi Graf routed fellow West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch to gain the women's finals of the Australian Open.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Flores Quits as Coach of NFL Raiders. LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Tom Flores, for nine seasons the coach of the Los Angeles Raiders of the National Football League, quit Wednesday.

It's Really a Gold Rush in Many Winter Sports

United Press International. VAL D'ISERE, France — The well-orchestrated routine begins as soon as top downhill skier Daniel Breda crosses the finish line.

As Sponsors Battle for the Spotlight, It Pays Off Richly for Top Athletes

California called Mike Weaver, who was buying tickets for his brother in San Diego. "They made a misconception about the price. I've got no room to work these guys."

Haas Putts Into Lead of Bob Hope Golf

INDIAN WELLS, California (UPI) — Jay Haas, helped by a "magic day" with his putter, shot nine-under-par 63 Wednesday for a one-stroke lead after one round of the Bob Hope Classic golf tournament.

Schiller Suddenly Quits as USOC Head

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Olympic Committee's executive director, Harvey Schiller, abruptly resigned Wednesday after just 16 days on the job.

Florida Upsets No. 4 Kentucky

The Associated Press. LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The University of Florida's basketball team put No. 4-ranked Kentucky in the no-win zone, and the result was another upset at Rupp Arena.

For the Record

Dan Marino, quarterback of the NFL Miami Dolphins, said he will undergo arthroscopic surgery on his left knee and not be able to play in the Pro Bowl all-star game.

Tennis

Australian Open. (At Melbourne) WOMEN'S SINGLES. Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (2), West Germany, 6-2, 6-3.

Transition

BASEBALL. National League. LOS ANGELES — Agreed to terms with Andre Dawson, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings, U.S. College Leaders, U.S. College Results, and Wednesday's Results.

Hockey

Table with columns for NHL Standings, National Hockey League, and Wednesday's Results.

ESORTS & GUIDES

Table listing various travel agencies and services such as REGENCY NY, MAYFAIR CLUB, and ESCORTS & GUIDES.

